

027
K162R
1956/58

BIENNIAL REPORT



STATE LIBRARIAN

JULY 1, 1956, to JUNE 30, 1958

STATE OF KANSAS

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

*To the Honorable George Docking, Governor, and to the Directors
of the State Library:*

In compliance with G. S. 1949, 75-2506 and G. S. 1949, 75-3046,
we herewith submit our biennial report embracing the period from
July 1, 1956, to June 30, 1958.

Respectfully,

LOUISE MCNEAL, *State Librarian.*

DIRECTORS OF THE KANSAS STATE LIBRARY

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DIRECTORS OF THE KANSAS STATE LIBRARY ¹

Chief Justice

HON. JAY S. PARKER

Justices

HON. ROBERT T. PRICE

HON. WILLIAM J. WERTZ

HON. CLAIR E. ROBB

HON. HAROLD R. FATZER

HON. ALFRED G. SCHROEDER

HON. SCHUYLER W. JACKSON

LIBRARY STAFF

State Librarian	LOUISE MCNEAL
Chief Law Librarian	MARIE RUSSELL
Chief Legislative and Reference Librarian	BEATRICE WHEATLEY ²
Reference Librarian	BETTY KASEY
Cataloger	MYRTLE HAUGHN ²
Assistant Law Librarian	MRS. DOROTHEA WARREN ³
Assistant Legislative and Reference Librarian ..	MRS. LOLA R. CARR ⁴
Assistant Reference Librarian	MRS. LEO D. BROOKS
Assistant Cataloger	MRS. VOLDO POLLARD
Stormont Medical Librarian	MRS. BLENDENA EVANS
Law Assistant	FRANK RICE ⁵
Office Manager	BEATRICE SHAKESHAF
Clerk III	MRS. HELEN REEDER
Clerk Typist II	DAVID PANTLE ⁶
Clerk Typist II	MRS. L. A. MERRIMAN ⁷
Utility Assistant	FRED WILSON
Janitor-Porter	OGLIVIA WILLIAMS
Janitor-Porter	GEORGE GORREE

1. Members of the Kansas Supreme Court as of June 30, 1958. There were several changes on the Court during this biennium.

2. Formerly Head Cataloger. Succeeded Edna Reinbach to present position June 1, 1957. Myrtle Haughn succeeded Miss Wheatley as Cataloger on April 1, 1958.

3. Succeeded Hall Smith, Jr., September 1, 1956.

4. Succeeded Mrs. Roberta McBride, July 1, 1957.

5. Succeeded Richard Scott, June 1, 1957.

6. Succeeded Merrill Westlund, November, 1956.

7. Succeeded Elaine Senne, April, 1957.

THE KANSAS STATE LIBRARY

ESTABLISHMENT

The federal act of 1854 which authorized the organization of the Territory of Kansas, included a provision for the establishment of a Territorial Library. (Act of May 30, 1854, sec. 33, 10 Stat. 289.) On March 3, 1855, Congress appropriated \$5,000 for the purchase of a collection of books for this library and in this same year the Territorial Legislature officially established the Kansas Territorial Library. (K. T. L. 1855, ch. 104, p. 480.)

MANAGEMENT

In accordance with the original federal act, the Auditor of the Territory became the Territorial librarian and was charged with the housing and maintenance of the collection. In 1861 the Territorial Library became the State Library and the State Auditor continued to serve in the capacity of librarian until 1870 when, for the first time, a full time librarian was employed. According to the Occupational Statistics of the Bureau of Census for that year, he was the only librarian in the state at that time. From 1870 to 1873 the library passed through several stages of reorganization with an attending variance of supervision. In 1873, however, it was placed under the management of the Kansas Supreme Court as a board of directors and the members of the Court still serve in this capacity. (L. 1873, ch. 36, sec. 9; G. S. 1949, 75-2521.)

The State Librarian is appointed by the board of directors and this appointment is confirmed by the Governor. (L. 1873, ch. 36, sec. 9; G. S. 1949, 75-2521.) The law provides that other employees of the library are to be appointed by the State Librarian who also acts as general administrator of the library. (G. S. 1949, 75-2128a.)

DEPARTMENTAL ORGANIZATION

From its establishment in 1855 to 1889, the library was composed of two divisions or departments—Law and Miscellaneous or General Reference. In 1889, the Stormont Medical Library was established as a third department through an endowment and gift from Mrs. Jane C. Stormont. This gift was accepted by the state with the promise that th's library "shall be kept and maintained with the State Library in the Capitol building." (L. 1889, ch. 241; G. S. 1949, 75-2525-2529.)

The Traveling Library Department of the library was established by legislative act in 1899. This act created the "Kansas Traveling Libraries Commission" and provided that this Commission "should have the management of the Traveling Library Department of the State Library and that the State Librarian should be ex officio chairman of the Commission." (L. 1899, ch. 163; G. S. 1949, 75-2601, 2603.) The purpose of this department was to encourage the promotion and development of rural library services through advisory assistance and book loans. Its work and that of the other departments of the State Library are planned to supplement each other without unnecessary

overlapping and to achieve the largest possible measure of co-operative service. This report does not include specific information on the work of this department since it publishes a separate report of its own.

STAFF

The work of the three departments of the State Library covered in this report is under the general administration of the State Librarian and business and maintenance matters pertaining to all three are handled as a unit. A Division Head of the Law Department and a Division Head of the General and Legislative Reference Department serve in the capacity of Assistant State Librarians. Although the Stormont Medical Library has a special librarian, the Head of the General Reference Department exercises certain supervisory authority over that division. All members of the staff, except the State Librarian, are included under the "civil service exempt service" group of the Civil Service Department. In conformation with civil service regulations, all professional members of the staff are expected to meet the required educational and professional qualifications set up for the various library positions and all clerical help must meet the qualifications of the class to which they are assigned. The classification range determines the maximum and minimum salary scale for each position. The staff at present includes fourteen full time employees and four part time employees. Ten of these are professionally trained and the remainder are clerical or miscellaneous assistants.

We have had several changes in staff during this biennium and have found great difficulty in filling vacancies satisfactorily. This is partly because there is a real shortage in qualified people for such positions but our experience has also proven to us that our beginning salaries are not high enough to meet today's competition. Since an efficient staff is as important, if not more so, than the books on the shelves, one of the needs of the library which should presently be considered is the possibility for higher classified ranges for the professional positions.

A second suggestion for consideration is that there should be a legal requirement that the State Librarian shall be a professional person qualified by training and experience to administer and direct the agency. So far as salary range and qualifications are concerned, it would probably be advantageous if this position were placed under Civil Service to the same extent as other library positions. This would not necessitate any change in the authority of appointment.

LOCATION

For almost sixty years the State Library has occupied the North Wing of the third floor of the State House which was especially planned and constructed to house it. The Law and General Reference Departments still occupy this space but because of the necessity for expansion, the Stormont Medical Library has been moved to the Northwest Wing of the fifth floor directly over the law library reading room. The Traveling Library, formerly located in the West Wing of the first floor of the State House, now occupies new quarters at 801 Harrison Street. This scattering of the departments does not promote efficiency of service.

SERVICES

General

The primary function of the library has been to build and maintain a broad, authoritative collection of books and other material which would provide an adequate and up-to-date central source for reference and research in its general and special fields, to technically classify, catalogue and arrange such material so that it will be easily accessible and to provide an experienced staff to facilitate its use.

Its services are extended to the Courts, the Legislative Assembly, State Officers and to all departmental agencies, to any special group or to any individual in the state. Bibliographies or lists of available material on special subjects are gladly prepared for patrons wishing such service. Reference and research service is given in the library proper, by direct loan and by inter-library loan both within and without the state. There is no charge for any service except necessary transportation charges and there are few restrictions on the type of material which may be borrowed.

The library collection includes books, periodicals, serials, general pamphlets, special studies and reports, federal documents, state publications, both of Kansas and of other states, clippings, etc. Originally the strength of the collection probably lay largely in the fields of history, government and the social sciences with their various ramifications. It still holds that strength but with changing times and changing demands it has broadened to include more and more scientific and technical material and material in the business fields. Frequently special projects instigated by a particular interest of another state agency or special group will accelerate the growth of a special class of books. Two such projects initiated in this biennium will illustrate this fact.

During the year 1957, the Kansas Real Estate Commission became interested in the accumulation and maintenance of a special collection of material in its field. As a result, the Commission voted to purchase and present to the library a selective list of real estate books and to add to this list from time to time as they were able. These gifts together with purchases made by the library, provide an excellent and practical source of helpful information. The books have been well publicized throughout the state by the real estate men themselves and they are in constant circulation.

In this past fiscal year, the K. B. I., which has been developing and expanding its activities, had a need for broader material in its general field than was available. With their advice and co-operation, the library has made valuable additions not only to its legal collection but also of scientific and medical material germane to the work of criminal investigation. This material is now being widely used both in the state office and in police field work.

Special Legislative Services

Because of the nature of the library, its connection with the courts, its availability to the Office of the Governor, the Attorney General and other state departments and to the legislative bodies, it has always given what could be termed special legislative reference service although no separate division under that heading was ever created by law. While all departments of the library have a part in such service, the General Reference Department has certain responsibilities which constitute a special service project.

In 1909, the duties of the library were broadened to include bill drafting and bill indexing. When the office of Revisor of Statutes was created, all bill drafting was taken over by that department but the bill indexing is still carried on by the library. This work is done or supervised by three members of the Reference staff whose regular duties involve a considerable amount of work complementary to general legislative service. Clerical help is provided by the Legislature.

During each legislative session, a detailed author and subject index of all bills is prepared daily. Cards for these entries are usually typed, filed and ready for reference use by the close of each legislative day. We also keep a daily informal record of legislative action on all bills. Copies of all printed bills are received daily from the printer and a supply of these is readily available for study.

During the session and for some time after its close, the index cards for the particular session are kept apart but are eventually filed in with the Master File which goes back to 1909. This file covers bills which did not pass as well as those which did and notes on the cards indicate these facts. Usually annotations on the cards also indicate briefly the highlights of the bill for the purpose of quick identification.

Eventually copies of all bills, including all printings, are bound, kept permanently and can be used to supplement the subject and author index.

The bill index has valuable temporary uses as well as permanent ones. It is used as the basis of the index to the House and Senate Journals and provides a necessary tool for use during the interval between the close of each session and the publication of the Laws and Journals, which is usually several months. Our informal record of action is also much used for quick reference to the detailed history of legislative action during the interval before the Journals are published. A processed index of legislation passed is also compiled for use until the Session Laws are published.

So far as we know, our bill indexing service is the only public service of its kind in the state and the only one which provides a permanent source of legislative information through the years as well as giving immediate information on legislative action during legislative sessions to legislators and to others who have interest in such action. Its use has proven both its temporary and permanent worth.

In addition to the bill index, we maintain very complete legislative clipping files which supplement the card index. These are particularly useful in tracing legislative history and especially in trying to determine the intent of a law—often a moot question. We also maintain an alphabetical directory of legislative members from 1861 to date. This directory shows dates of legislative service, district represented, party affiliation, occupation and some other biographical information.

In all service, the library co-operates closely with the Office of Revisor of Statutes, with which it has certain legal affiliations, and with the Research Department of the Legislative Council. Such co-operation is especially effective in matters pertaining to legislative service. The State Library as a whole serves as the basic library for the other two departments and we always keep their needs in mind when making additions to the library collection, particularly in the matter of special studies and reports on subjects of legislative in-

terest. Thus the collection furnishes a rich source of information both for bill drafting and for the preparation of research reports and Legislative Council studies. Probably few using such publications realize that they are indirectly making good use of the State Library as they read. Together the three departments furnish complete and authoritative legislative reference service to all.

STORMONT MEDICAL LIBRARY

The Stormont Medical Library is a living memorial to Dr. David W. Stormont. Doctor Stormont was born in Princeton, Ind., in 1820 and died in Topeka on August 18, 1887. Upon his death his wife, Mrs. Jane C. Stormont, through the Kansas Medical Society, offered to the state the sum of \$5,000 for the purpose of establishing a State Medical Library as a memorial to her husband. The gift was offered with the understanding that this money should constitute a "perpetual endowment fund" to be known as the "Stormont Medical Library Fund" which was to be invested by the state and the income from the investment to be used for library purposes. The gift also carried a requirement that the medical collection "shall constitute a part of the library of the state of Kansas and be known and designated 'The Stormont Medical Library,' and shall be kept and maintained with the State Library in the state capitol building, and shall be forever free for the people of Kansas and particularly for the medical profession thereof, under such rules and regulations as may from time to time be prescribed by the directors or officers having charge of the State Library." There was also a requirement that the Stormont Medical Library should form a distinct department of the State Library. The law accepting this gift includes all of these requirements and also provides that the Kansas Medical Society should appoint a library committee whose members would be available to advise on the purchase of medical books or aid in any matters concerning the welfare of the library. (G. S. 1949, 75-2525.) In addition to the endowment fund, Mrs. Stormont gave \$5,000 for the purchase of medical books.

The Medical Collection, Composition of

This collection consists of medical texts, proceedings and studies of various organizations and institutions, clinical papers, directories and special reports, government publications relating to health, miscellaneous scientific material and many periodicals, all of which are of interest and value particularly to the medical profession, but also to others requiring information relating to medical matters or to matters relating to physical and mental health. Most of our material on chemistry, biology and allied subjects, industrial poisons, pharmaceutical formulas, etc., is kept with this collection.

The periodicals perhaps receive the hardest use of any part of the collection. New discoveries and new methods of treatment are developing so rapidly that only very current material can keep pace with them. Periodicals meet this need. The library has quite a large subscription list of its own of items regularly received. We are also fortunate in receiving additional gifts through the courtesy of the Kansas Medical Society, the Shawnee Medical Society and the Menninger Foundation. We also maintain all available indexes for use with medical periodicals.

It is the policy of the library to regularly purchase or otherwise secure, new

authoritative material which will keep our textbook and other related material strictly up-to-date and to make this material easily accessible. Since it is not our purpose to particularly maintain a historical collection, we weed out old editions fairly often. However, we have found that in spite of the fact that the medical profession usually wants and needs tomorrow's book today, it sometimes needs as badly an older standard work for comparative purposes. We have, therefore, retained in the collection first or early editions of basic writers in individual fields and publications which may be used to trace the history and treatment of special diseases or special developments in important fields.

Patrons of the Library

Originally the use of the library was limited almost entirely to members of the medical profession. While the field of borrowers has broadened widely through the years, we still naturally think first of their needs in developing both the library collection and in methods of giving service.

Difficult office hours and other reasons, often make it impossible for doctors to spend as much time personally in research as other borrowers might and the younger doctors and those new in Topeka actually frequent the library more than the older ones. In order to offset these difficulties, we make a special effort to encourage and provide thorough bibliographical service, give much service by telephone and gather together selected material which may be taken or sent to them for study. This type of service is used and seems to be much appreciated.

We also try to co-operate as fully as possible with the Medical Center, the State Board of Health and other organizations connected with medical affairs. One special project of this biennium which was a little outside the usual field was assistance given in the reorganization of the office library collections of the State Board of Health. Our part in this project consisted largely of technical advice.

Today lawyers as patrons of the medical library are running a very close race with the doctors and their interest is becoming more and more evident. The fact that so much emphasis today is being placed upon the physical and mental condition of defendants in criminal actions and the ever increasing number and importance of personal injury and workmen's compensation cases in general have had a part in creating in members of this profession a desire and a need for a more thorough knowledge of medical literature and facts. The knowledge of the availability of such material has also helped. We know from our numerous calls for such service, that Kansas lawyers are realizing the value to them of a medical collection and the wide advertising and publication of medical literature and periodicals especially prepared for the use of lawyers, indicates that the use of such material by members of this profession is not just a local growth but one which is country wide.

Among state officers, the office of Attorney General, particularly its K. B. I. Division, makes constant use of special technical information made available to them through the medical collection. Nurses, social workers, public health workers and occasionally teachers, add to our professional clientele.

In addition to the professional groups, we have many pre-medical students

and other students specializing in general science and a surprising number of laymen among our borrowers. In fact the use of the library is so broad and so varied that it would be necessary to carry most of the material in our Medical Division in other departments of the library if we did not have such a division.

Loaning services

Loans have been made to individuals both in and out of Topeka, to hospitals, to libraries, both medical and public, as well as to specialized groups. There has been wonderful co-operation among the medical libraries in and near Topeka in the matter of inter-library loans. The libraries most frequently using and permitting such loans in addition to the Stormont Medical Library, are the Winter Veterans Administration Hospital, the Menninger Foundation Library, the Shawnee County Medical Library and the Library of the Kansas Medical Center, Kansas City. This co-operation has not only made it possible for all participating libraries to fill requests more completely but has also saved some duplication of material. We wish to express our appreciation for the benefit which our patrons have received from such co-operation.

Altogether, we feel that the work of the library for the biennium has been progressive and that the desires expressed by Mrs. Stormont upon its establishment are being fulfilled.

GENERAL STATISTICS

1956—1958

In each biennial report we present a detailed statistical account of all financial transactions of the library and of such other matters as lend themselves to such tabulation. We would like to present a picture of our reference and research work in this same manner but we have never found a satisfactory way to do so. In many general libraries, especially those handling fiction and juvenile material, the work which builds statistics largely involves the task of getting a particular book from the shelves and checking it out over the desk. Sometimes we have questions which can be answered in that simple way but most of our problems require the selection and examination of a great variety of source material which may represent hours of work. For really efficient service they also require intelligent knowledge of the library collection on the part of the staff and ability to cover the subject under consideration thoroughly. Such work cannot be portrayed by figures alone. However, we do have some records pertaining to technical processing and other factual information closely related to all research work which we are setting out with the thought that they may not only be of interest but may also suggest a broader understanding of the general work load of the library.

1. Coverage of loans

Loans are made to anyone in Kansas from any division of the library. They may be to individuals, to groups or extended as inter-library loans to other libraries. During this biennium such loan service was extended to 101 counties of the state. Only four counties, Comanche, Hodgeman, Trego and Wichita received no service during this period.

In addition to loans within the state, inter-library loans were also granted outside the state. States using this service were Colorado, Florida, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Oklahoma and Texas.

2. General information

Number of volumes in library (Est.)	308,000
Patrons served in the library	45,251
Circulation	48,138
Service by telephone	7,350
<i>Wrapped, labeled and mailed:</i>	
Exchange publications: (Number of items)	9,568
(This includes miscellaneous state publications; 1957 Supplements; Annotations to 1957 Supplement; 1957 Laws and Journals; 1957 Budget and Special Session Laws and Journals; Kansas Reports, vols. 179 and 180.)	
Supreme Court Reports and Court of Appeals Reports	8,029
Advance Sheets	20,488
Additions to collection	74,755
(Includes books, pamphlets, exchange publications, documents, etc. Some accessioned, some not.)	
Cards typed and filed (Law, Ref., Medical)	19,990
Legislative Bills and Resolutions analyzed	1,419
(1957 Sess.—1130; 1958 Budget and Spec.—289)	
Cards typed and filed (Legislative Bill Index)	10,000
(1957 Sess.—7,000; 1958 Budget and Spec.—3,000)	
Classified legislative clippings prepared for permanent files (pages)	947
General clippings prepared for reference files	5,000

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES, JULY 1, 1956, TO JUNE 30, 1957

RECEIPTS

APPROPRIATIONS (GENERAL REVENUE):

01 Salaries and wages (Inc. F. I. C. A.)		\$66,523.00
02 General operating fund:*		
Balance July 1, 1956	\$13,284.00	
Appropriations	32,745.00	
Total	\$46,029.00	\$46,029.00

STATE LAW REPORT FUND:

99 Unencumbered balance July 1, 1956	\$4,442.98	
Encumbered balance July 1, 1956:		
For K. R. Reprints: v. 36, 123, 124	8,700.00	

Cash receipts:

Advance Sheets	\$205.00	
Kansas Reports	5,062.30	
Court of Appeals Reports	36.00	
Postage and handling	539.27	
Overpayment on K. R. subscriptions	38.50	
	\$5,881.07	

Total	\$19,024.05	\$19,024.05
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DUPLICATE BOOK FUND:

042 Balance July 1, 1956	\$222.85	
Books sold	150.45	
Periodicals sold	252.70	
Book ends	1.40	
Refund	21.50	

Total	\$648.90	\$648.90
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STORMONT MEDICAL TRUST FUND:

Balance July 1, 1956	\$152.28	
Interest	140.40	

Total	\$292.68	\$292.68
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CASH SALES:†

Session laws (1 copy)	\$1.00	
W. C. C. P. (3 copies)	6.00	

Total	\$7.00	\$7.00
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Total Unencumbered and encumbered receipts		\$132,524.63
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* See note following statement of expenditures.

† Reverts to General Revenue.

Kansas State Library

EXPENDITURES

APPROPRIATIONS (GENERAL REVENUE):

01 Salaries and wages (Including F. I. C. A.)	\$61,582.43
02 General operating fund:	

Unencumbered

201 Postage	\$495.00
202 Telephone and telegraph	494.27
210 Freight and express	42.49
221 Printing	207.20
222 Binding	1,009.13
223 Duplicating and reproducing	58.46
224 Advertising	57.00
233 Rent of equipment	9.00
239 Other rent of utilities	7.50
243 Machine equipment	55.07
249 Not otherwise classified	13.46
251 Private car mileage	23.10
257 R. R., Air, Bus.	232.64
258 Subsistence	145.80
259 Non-subsistence items	29.30
291 Dues, memberships, subscriptions	7,596.39
292 Laundry, towel service	97.08
299 Other contractual services	172.50
341 Building material and supplies	31.27
360 Professional and scientific supplies	378.88
370 Stationery and office supplies	654.57
392 Household, laundry, etc.	83.72
403 Office furniture, fixtures, etc.	157.50
404 Professional supplies (books)	9,622.23
408 Shop and maintenance	26.50

Total \$21,700.15

\$21,700.15

Encumbered Fiscal Year 1957:

221 Printing (Reprints: K. R. v. 129, 155, 126)	\$9,000.00
222 Binding	685.00
360 Professional and scientific supplies	7.00
370 Stationery and office supplies	15.00
403 Office furniture, fixtures, etc.	694.00
408 Shop and maintenance	25.97

Total \$10,427.45

\$10,427.45

Total appropriations (general revenue),

\$93,710.03

STATE LAW REPORT FUND:

99 *Unencumbered*

201 Postage	\$271.00
221 Printing (Reprint: K. R. v. 154)	3,255.74
710 Refund	12.50
790 Other non-expense items	38.50

Total \$3,577.74

Encumbered Fiscal Year 1957

221 Printing (Reprints: K. R. v. 127)	\$3,000.00
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Total Unencumbered and
encumbered for year 1957 \$6,577.74

\$6,577.74

Expenditures in 1957 from fiscal year 1956 encumbrance balance

221 Printing (Reprints: K. R. v. 36, 123, 124)	\$9,773.97
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Total \$9,773.97

\$9,773.97

DUPLICATE BOOK FUND:

042 201 Postage	\$3.00
258 Travel and subsistence	2.00
291 Periodicals	96.61
299 Extra help	124.00
370 Office supplies	17.10
403 Office furniture, fixtures, etc.	9.91
404 Professional supplies (books)	85.78

Total \$337.40

\$337.40

STORMONT MEDICAL TRUST FUND:

291 Periodicals	\$122.00	
Total	\$122.00	\$122.00

CASH TO GENERAL REVENUE:

Session Laws (1 copy)	\$1.00	
W. C. C. P. (3 copies)	6.00	
Total	\$7.00	\$7.00

Total expenditures	\$110,528.14	
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UNEXPENDED BALANCES (FISCAL YEAR 1957):

01 Salaries and wages (Reverted to General Revenue)...	\$4,940.57	
02 General operating fund.....	13,901.40 *	
99 State law report fund.....	2,672.34	
042 Duplicate book fund.....	311.50	
Stormont medical trust fund.....	170.68	
Total	\$21,996.49	\$21,996.49

\$132,524.63

* \$13,284.00 is shown in our receipts from general revenue as a balance carried from fiscal year 1956. Part of this balance was intentionally carried to apply on payment for needed reprints for Kansas Reports and a few needed items which we were not able to put through before the end of the fiscal year. The Legislature, however, did not give us an opportunity to carry out this plan. Instead, this amount was designated as a part of our appropriations for fiscal year 1958 and it was necessary for us to continue to carry this balance through fiscal year 1957 in order to have our allotted 1958 appropriations. This accounts for the fact that this balance shows up in our 1957 unexpended funds. The true balance from general appropriations was \$617.40.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES, JULY 1, 1957, TO JUNE 30, 1958

RECEIPTS

APPROPRIATIONS (GENERAL REVENUE):

01 Salaries and wages (Including F. I. C. A.)	\$67,898.00	
02 General operating fund:		
Unencumbered balance July 1, 1957.....	\$617.40	
Encumbered balance July 1, 1957.....	10,427.45	
Appropriations	34,647.00 *	
Total	\$45,691.85	\$45,691.85

STATE LAW REPORT FUND:

99 Unencumbered balance July 1, 1957.....	\$2,672.34	
Encumbered balance July 1, 1957.....	3,000.00	
Cash receipts:		
Advance Sheets	\$212.50	
Kansas Reports	3,590.95	
Court of appeals reports.....	22.00	
Postage and handling.....	453.84	
Total	\$4,279.29	
Total	\$9,951.63	\$9,951.63

DUPLICATE BOOK FUND:

042 Balance July 1, 1957.....	\$311.50	
Books sold	15.00	
Periodicals sold	101.48	
Total	\$427.98	\$427.98

CONVERSION OF MATERIALS:

Sale of rug.....	\$101.00	
Total	\$101.00	\$101.00

STORMONT MEDICAL TRUST FUND:

Balance July 1, 1957.....	\$170.68	
Interest	134.20	
Total	\$304.88	\$304.88

* This includes \$13,284.00 carried through fiscal year 1957 through Legislative Act. See note under Expenditure Report for fiscal year 1957.

CASH SALES (MISCELLANEOUS):

W. C. C. P. (14 copies).....	\$28.00	
Lost books	6.75	
Session laws (5 copies).....	5.00	
Memorials	25.00	
Refunds	36.00	
Scrap metal sold	2.50	
Total	\$103.25	\$103.25
Total receipts		\$124,478.59

EXPENDITURES

APPROPRIATIONS (GENERAL REVENUE):

01 Salaries and wages (Including F. I. C. A.).....	\$62,924.54
02 General operating fund:	

Unencumbered

201 Postage	\$430.60	
202 Telephone and telegraph	472.85	
210 Freight and express	41.76	
221 Printing	327.65	
222 Binding	1,163.15	
223 Duplicating and reproducing	15.55	
224 Advertising	45.75	
233 Rent of equipment	5.50	
239 Other rent of utilities	15.00	
243 Machine equipment	138.00	
251 Private car mileage	4.69	
257 R. R., Air, Bus	16.20	
258 Subsistence	47.51	
259 Non-subsistence items	9.80	
291 Dues, memberships, subscriptions	8,576.13	
292 Laundry, towel service	97.99	
299 Other contractual services	417.60	
341 Building material and supplies	85.05	
360 Professional and scientific supplies	416.20	
370 Stationery and office supplies	301.97	
392 Household, laundry, etc.	71.77	
403 Office furniture, fixtures, etc.	2,455.50	
404 Professional supplies (books)	10,330.54	
Total	\$25,486.78	\$25,486.78

Encumbered Fiscal Year 1958:

221 Printing (Reprints: K. R. v. 131, 142, 163), ..	\$8,600.00
222 Binding	340.00
370 Office supplies	8.00
404 Office furniture	554.95

Total	\$9,502.95	\$9,502.95
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Expenditures in Fiscal Year 1958 from Fiscal Year 1957 Encumbrances:

221 Printing (Reprints: K. R. v. 126, 129) ..	\$5,822.65
222 Binding	681.24
370 Office supplies	20.61
403 Office furniture	694.48
408 Shop, plant maintenance	25.97

Total	\$7,244.95	\$7,244.95
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STATE LAW REPORT FUND:

99 201 Postage	\$525.00	
221 Printing (Including for reprints: K. R. v. 130, 161), ..	5,800.00	
710 Refund	16.71	
Total	\$6,341.71	\$6,341.71

DUPLICATE BOOK FUND:

042 291 Dues, memberships, etc.	\$39.90	
Total	\$39.90	\$39.90

STORMONT MEDICAL TRUST FUND:

291 Dues, memberships, etc.	\$97.00	
Total	\$97.00	\$97.00

REVERTED TO GENERAL REVENUE:

01 Salaries and wages.....	\$4,973.46
02 Encumbrance adjustments (miscellaneous).....	203.11

Cash:

W. C. C. P. (14 copies).....	\$28.00
Session laws (5 copies).....	5.00
Lost books.....	6.75
Memorials.....	25.00
Refunds.....	36.00
Scrap metal sold.....	2.50
	<hr/>
	103.25

Total	\$5,279.82	\$5,279.82
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Total disbursements		\$116,917.85
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UNEXPENDED BALANCE (FISCAL YEAR 1958):

02	\$254.06
99	609.92
Duplicate books.....	388.08
Stormont Medical Trust Fund.....	207.88
Conversion of materials.....	101.00

Total	\$1,560.94	\$1,560.94
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UNEXPENDED BALANCE (ENCUMBRANCES FROM FISCAL YEAR 1957):

02 Reprint: K. R. v. 155.....	\$3,000.00
99 Reprint: K. R. v. 127.....	3,000.00

Total	\$6,000.00	\$6,000.00
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		<hr/>	\$124,478.59
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COURT REPORTS, SESSION LAWS, ETC.

Distribution, etc. The State Library is authorized by law to handle all sale and distribution of Kansas Supreme Court Reports, Advance Sheets to Kansas Reports, Kansas Appeals Reports and the Wyandotte Constitutional Convention Proceedings. There are also a few scattered volumes of early Session Laws and Statutes which it may sell.

In addition to cash sales, certain exchange privileges are permitted the library in connection with Kansas Supreme Court Reports and Kansas Appeals Reports. Free exchange of these reports is carried on with other states and territories for similar material. This type of exchange also extends to current Statutes, Session Laws and Journals copies of which are provided for this purpose by the Secretary of State in accordance with law. Credit exchange for other legal material is permitted with Kansas Supreme Court Reports and Advance Sheets and Kansas Appeals Reports. This exchange, which is carried on directly with certain book dealers, involves no cash transactions. The library simply receives textbooks and other material of equal value in return for reports.

Originally remittance of all money from cash sales except that reserved for posting and packing costs, was made directly to the State Treasurer and was credited to the General Fund. The library had no use of the money. Receipts from sales of the W. C. C. P. and Session Laws and Statutes are still handled in this way but by an act of the 1947 legislature, the arrangement covering Court Reports and Advance Sheets was changed. The new law reads as follows:

"All moneys arising from the sale of reports of the supreme court and from the sale of court of appeals reports, and all moneys hereafter paid in on such account, shall be turned into the state treasury to be credited to a special

fund which is hereby created and shall be known as the 'state law library report fund.' Said fund is hereby made available to the state librarian for the purpose of paying the cost of transportation and handling charges incurred by him in the sale and delivery of said reports and for the purchase of law books, statute books, legal periodicals and publications related to the subject of law." (G. S. 1949, 20-213.)

Because of the depletion of the supply of certain volumes of Kansas Reports which necessitates a large amount of reprinting, and the inadequacy of present general printing appropriations, most of the money presently coming into this fund is being used for reprints. At the time of the preparation of this report there are thirty volumes out of print. Six of these are in process of being reprinted. We are hoping that our funds will permit the reprinting of at least four, and possibly five, volumes each year for the next five or six years. If this project is successful, we should by that time be able to resume our normal printing routine and again have the full purchasing benefit from the Law Report Fund which was originally intended.

Receipts and expenditures for the Law Report Fund and all other cash transactions for the biennium are shown in the general financial statement of this report. A statement covering exchange accounts involving Court Reports and Advance Sheets follows, together with the Stock Record Report.

The cash records will not necessarily indicate the number of volumes actually delivered during the biennium since we are required to receive payment for all cash sales in advance and subscriptions are paid a considerable time before delivery is completed. The Stock Record, however, does supply this information.

CREDIT EXCHANGE ACCOUNTS (LAW)

FRED B. ROTHMAN, NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

Receipts and expenditures July 1, 1956, to June 30, 1957:

Balance due Rothman July 1, 1956.....	\$60.40	
Purchases fiscal year 1957.....	78.30	
		<hr/>
		\$138.70
Sales fiscal year 1957:		
55 copies, K. R. at \$2.25.....	\$123.75	\$123.75
		<hr/>
Balance due Rothman June 30, 1957.....		\$14.95

Receipts and expenditures July 1, 1957, to June 30, 1958:

Sales fiscal year 1958:		
27 copies K. R. v. 179 at \$2.25.....	\$60.75	
29 copies K. R. v. 180 at \$2.25.....	65.25	
		<hr/>
		\$126.00
Balance due Rothman July 1, 1957.....	\$14.95	
Purchases 1958:		
Books.....	67.40	
Periodicals.....	40.00	
		<hr/>
		\$122.35

Credit balance with Rothman June 30, 1958.....	3.65
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VERNON LAW BOOK Co., Kansas City, Mo.

Receipts and expenditures July 1, 1956, to June 30, 1957:

Balance due Vernon July 1, 1956.....	\$1,790.95	
Purchases fiscal year 1957.....	4,961.60	\$6,752.55

Sales fiscal year 1957:

29 copies K. R. at \$2.25.....	\$65.25	
1310 copies K. R. at \$2.75.....	3,602.50	
Credits	129.97	
		3,797.72

Balance due Vernon June 30, 1957.....	\$2,954.83
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Receipts and expenditures July 1, 1957, to June 30, 1958:

Balance due Vernon June 30, 1957.....	\$2,954.83	
Purchases fiscal year 1958.....	5,812.59	\$8,767.42

Sales fiscal year 1958:

1316 copies K. R. at \$2.75 (subscriptions).....	\$3,619.00	
75 copies K. R. at \$2.25.....	168.75	
Postage	11.73	
Cash on account.....	1,003.00	
		\$4,802.48

Balance due Vernon June 30, 1958.....	\$3,964.94
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STOCK RECORD

Court of Appeals Reports:

Stock on hand June 30, 1956.....	1,119	
Distributed, fiscal year 1957.....	36	
Distributed, fiscal year 1958.....	22	
		58

Stock on hand June 30, 1958.....	1,061
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Kansas Supreme Court Reports:

Stock on hand June 30, 1956.....	28,501
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Additions fiscal year 1957:

Vol. 95 (Returned for credit).....	1	
State Printer, Vol. 36 (reprint).....	322	
State Printer, Vol. 123 (reprint).....	336	
State Printer, Vol. 124 (reprint).....	341	
State Printer, Vol. 154 (reprint).....	317	
State Printer, Vol. 177.....	1,779	
State Printer, Vol. 178.....	1,807	
Vols. 119-122 (returned for credit).....	4	
Vols. 33 and 86 (returned for credit).....	2	
Correction by inventory, Vol. 126.....	2	
		4,911

Total	33,412
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Distributed, fiscal year 1957:

Cash	2,125	
Credit exchange	1,399	
Free exchange	534	
Correction by inventory, Vol. 127.....	5	
		4,063

Stock on hand June 30, 1957.....	29,349
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Additions fiscal year 1958:

State Printer, Vol. 126 (reprint).....	302	
State Printer, Vol. 129 (reprint).....	306	
State Printer, Vol. 179.....	2,016	
State Printer, Vol. 180.....	2,031	
		4,655

Total	34,004
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Distributed fiscal year 1958:

Cash	1,951	
Credit exchange	1,446	
Free exchange	516	
Correction by inventory.....	37	
		3,950

Stock on hand June 30, 1958.....	30,054
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Wyandotte Constitutional Convention Proceedings;

Stock on hand June 30, 1956.....	576
Sales July 1, 1956, to June 30, 1957.....	3
Sales July 1, 1957, to June 30, 1958.....	14
	<hr/> 17
Stock on hand June 30, 1958.....	559

As of July 1, 1958, the following volumes of Kansas Reports were out of print: Volumes 2, 4-8, 10-26, 32, 64, 81, 130, 131, 142, 161, 163.

Of these volumes the following were in the process of being reprinted: Volumes 81, 130, 131, 142, 161, 163.

PRINTED IN
THE STATE PRINTING PLANT
TOPEKA, KANSAS
1958



27-6903

027
K162 R
1954/56

BIENNIAL REPORT



STATE LIBRARIAN

JULY 1, 1954, to JUNE 30, 1956

STATE OF KANSAS

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

*To the Honorable Fred Hall, Governor, and to the Directors of
the State Library:*

In compliance with G. S. 1949, 75-2506 and G. S. 1949, 75-3046,
we herewith submit our biennial report embracing the period from
July 1, 1954, to June 30, 1956.

Respectfully,

LOUISE MCNEAL, *State Librarian.*

027
K162 R
1954/56

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DIRECTORS OF THE KANSAS STATE LIBRARY

HON. W. W. HARVEY ¹
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court

HON. WILLIAM A. SMITH ¹
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court

HON. WALTER G. THIELE
Associate Justice of the Supreme Court

HON. HUGO WEDELL ²
Associate Justice of the Supreme Court

HON. JAY S. PARKER
Associate Justice of the Supreme Court

HON. ROBERT T. PRICE
Associate Justice of the Supreme Court

HON. WILLIAM J. WERTZ
Associate Justice of the Supreme Court

HON. CLAIR E. ROBB ³
Associate Justice of the Supreme Court

HON. HAROLD R. FATZER ⁴
Associate Justice of the Supreme Court

LIBRARY STAFF

State Librarian	LOUISE MCNEAL
Chief Law Librarian	MARIE RUSSELL
Chief Legislative and Reference Librarian	EDNA REINBACH
Reference Librarian	BETTY KASEY
Cataloger	BEATRICE WHEATLEY
Assistant Law Librarian	HALL SMITH, JR. ⁵
Assistant Legislative and Reference Librarian	MRS. ROBERTA MCBRIDE
Assistant Reference Librarian	MRS. LEO D. BROOKS
Assistant Cataloger	MRS. VOLDO POLLARD
Stormont Medical Librarian	MRS. BLENDENA EVANS ⁶
Law Assistant	RICHARD SCOTT ⁷
Office Manager	BEATRICE SHAKESHAFT
Clerk-Typist	ELAINE SENNE
Clerk II	MERRILL WESTLUND
Clerk II	GEORGE GORREE ⁸
Utility Assistant	FRED WILSON
Janitor-Porter	OGLIVIA WILLIAMS

1. Chief Justice Harvey retired March 1, 1956. Justice Smith succeeded him as Chief Justice on March 1, 1956.

2. Retired January 10, 1955.

3. Elected November, 1954. Succeeded Justice Wedell.

4. Appointed to fill vacancy caused by resignation of Justice Harvey March 1, 1956.

5. Succeeded Arden Ensley who resigned March 1, 1956.

6. Mrs. Marjorie Terrill served from April, 1954, to January 1, 1956. Mrs. Evans succeeded her.

7. Succeeded Hall Smith, Jr., who became assistant law librarian on March 1, 1956.

8. Temporary.

THE KANSAS STATE LIBRARY

ESTABLISHMENT

The federal act of 1854 which authorized the organization of the Territory of Kansas, included a provision for the establishment of a Territorial Library. (Act of May 30, 1854, sec. 33, 10 Stat. 289.) On March 3, 1855, Congress appropriated \$5,000 for the purchase of books for such a library, thus providing the nucleus of our State Library of today. This library has grown with the state and with it celebrated a centennial anniversary during this biennium.

MANAGEMENT

During the territorial years and for a considerable period after Kansas became a state, the auditor was charged with responsibility for the housing and care of the Library and was officially the librarian. Later the library passed through several stages of reorganization with some attending variance of supervision. In 1873, however, it was placed under the management of the Kansas Supreme Court as a board of directors and the members of the court still serve in this capacity. (L. 1873, ch. 36, sec. 1; G. S. 1949, 75-2501.)

The State Librarian is appointed by the board of directors and this appointment is confirmed by the Governor. (L. 1873, ch. 36, sec. 9; G. S. 1949, 75-2521.) The law provides that other employees of the library are to be appointed by the Librarian. (G. S. 1949, 75-3128a.)

SUPPORT AND STAFF

The State Library is dependent upon direct legislative appropriations from the general revenue fund for the salaries of its staff and for practically all of its operating expenses. It does have certain privileges in connection with the sale and exchange of court reports which are intended to provide some additional income for book needs. Recently it has been necessary to spend so much from the *Law Library Report Fund* for reprints of Kansas Reports that very little of the fund has been used for its original purpose. There is also a very small income from interest on the *Stormont Endowment Fund* which supplements appropriations.

Until 1949 the salaries of all library employees were set by statute and that of the State Librarian still is. The 1949 Legislature, however, created a new class of civil service to be known as "classified exempt service" and, with the exception of the State Librarian, employees of the State and Traveling Libraries were brought under this new classification. Under this plan all positions were evaluated, professional qualifications for each position set up and minimum and maximum salary ranges for each position established. Appointees to the library staff are now expected to have the training and experience required to meet these qualifications and they have such advantages as the salary ranges and the rules permit in the matter of salary increases. The only position on the staff which does not require qualifications for appointment is that of the State Librarian, which seems inconsistent. The law should require that the State Librarian shall be a professional person well qualified by training and experience to administer and direct the agency.

Generally speaking, state employees included under the "classified exempt civil service" are affected only so far as salary schedules are concerned. For the Library, the civil service plan has proved to be more flexible and satisfactory than the old statutory plan up to the present time. We still need some adjustments in salary ranges which we hope can eventually be made.

LOCATION

For more than fifty years the Library has occupied the north wing, third floor of the Capitol Building which was especially planned and constructed to house it. The Stormont Medical Library, which became a part of the State Library in 1889 (L. 1889, ch. 241; G. S. 1949, 75-2525) was moved into separate quarters in 1945 to relieve crowded conditions and now occupies three rooms in the south wing, third floor of the Capitol Building. The Traveling Library is located in the west wing, first floor of Capitol Building.

SIZE AND VALUATION (ESTIMATED)

300,000 volumes, including unbound publications, documents, etc., \$900,000.

LOANS AND COST OF SERVICE

Loans are made anywhere in the state and we both use and give inter-library loans outside the state. The library officials reserve the right to make limitations on any type of loan such as rare material, books in sets, material in condition unsatisfactory for loaning or material which they feel can and should be otherwise supplied.

General loan periods are for ten days to borrowers outside Topeka, five days for borrowers in Topeka, with privilege of renewal. Special loans are sometimes made for three weeks. Stormont Medical loans are for one month with privilege of renewal. Except for necessary transportation costs and payment for lost or damaged books, the service is free.

PURPOSE OF STATE LIBRARY SERVICE

The State Library should be a focal point in state-wide library service. Considering the nature of its collection of books, pamphlets, clippings, proceedings of associations, societies, etc., periodicals, federal and state publications, legislative index, etc., its basic functions would be as follows:

To provide a source of general information in all fields of current or historical interest including the field of medicine.

To aid in promoting library development in the state.

To provide information concerning all phases of the law of the United States, of any particular state, or concerning international or foreign law.

To provide information concerning the action of courts or administrative agencies of the United States or of any particular state.

To provide information desired and available through federal documents or the publications of the individual states of the United States, including special reports and studies of various kinds.

To follow legislative action in current legislative sessions, to provide permanent records concerning such action whether bills become laws or not and to make copies of all bills available for use.

To co-operate with the Office of Revisor of Statutes and the Research Department of the Legislative Council in any general legislative research problems

which they may have. The State Library serves as a basic library for both of these departments.

To give reference or research assistance to any state department to the best of its ability and facilities.

To handle the sale and exchange distribution of Kansas Reports, Court of Appeals Reports, Advance Sheets, Wyandotte Constitutional Convention Proceedings, etc., as prescribed by law.

NEEDS OF THE LIBRARY

Increases in the cost of books, of all commodities and of labor are reflected in library expenses as they are in any business. Additional funds are needed all along the line if we are to keep it in good running condition and give efficient, up-to-date service. These normal needs have been set out and explained in detail in our budget requests and it does not seem necessary to repeat all of those details here. There are a few very vital needs which should again be emphasized.

1. **SPACE:** When the State Library moved into its present quarters about fifty-six years ago, the State Librarian of that time, Mrs. Annie L. Diggs, stated that the library had space to accommodate its growth for fifty years. Considering that no one can predict what developments fifty years may bring, her guess was good. However, we have long ago filled every corner and possible open space with new shelving, have had to stack books to make extra shelf space in a way that is both damaging to the books and annoying to users and have shifted actually thousands of books from place to place. The floor has come to be the last resort. We wish that it could be expected that those in charge of planning space today might be as farsighted as those who arranged for the present quarters. We have been promised some relief when the new business building is completed and we wish to express the heartfelt plea that this promise is kept.

2. **BINDING, PRINTING, ETC.:** Prior to July 1, 1954, no funds for this purpose were directly appropriated to the library. A bulk printing appropriation was made each session and allocations from this fund were made to the various departments through the Budget Director. The Legislature of 1953, without warning and apparently without much study of conditions, changed this plan and all agencies were left practically flat. To a library printing and binding are as necessary as air to man, and we have never yet recovered from the results of that change. It hit us doubly hard because, in addition to its other duties, the State Library handles the stock and distribution of Supreme Court Reports and Court of Appeals Reports. (G. S. 1949, sec. 20-208—214.) In order to keep up this stock, the law gives authority to the Supreme Court to order reprints as necessary. (G. S. 1949, sec. 20-208.) Normally we have always averaged at least two reprints a year, but a growing depletion of early volumes makes it necessary now to have more than that. Because of our responsibilities in handling Reports, allocation of printing funds for this purpose has always been made directly to the library rather than to the Court. The increased cost of printing together with the cut in funds has caused a serious situation. It has been necessary for us to use practically all of our Law Report Fund, which was not created for that purpose but to provide us with additional money for law books, for reprints which is neither good business nor economy for the state in the long run. If we can have sufficient binding and printing funds

for a couple of years to get back on our feet, we think normal income will take care of the situation. We desperately need additional appropriations for this purpose.

3. **EMPLOYEES:** A request for an increase in the salary of the State Librarian has been included in the 1958 Budget. Even a casual comparison of such salaries over the country or even of library salaries in general, is evidence to the validity of this request. If a vacancy should occur in this office, it would be impossible to fill it adequately at the present salary.

We also need an additional employee to assist in the business duties of the library. Under the present plan of handling funds, the work has not only increased but has become more complex and requires two people familiar with its detailed duties to handle it.

DEPARTMENTS

The State Library proper is composed of three divisions, Law, General and Legislative Reference and Stormont Medical. The Kansas Traveling Library is also declared by law a department of the State Library (L. 1889, ch. 163, sec. 2; G. S. 1949, 75-2603) but since it functions under a special Commission with separate rules and regulations and makes a separate report, no record of its work is carried in this report.

LAW DIVISION

The Law Division of the State Library is recognized as comprising one of the finest law collections in the Middle West. It contains federal and state laws, court reports, citators, digests, law texts and miscellaneous material covering all American law, English and Colonial law and a considerable amount of continental and other foreign law. In view of changing world conditions, foreign law is becoming increasingly important and it is the present policy of this library to extend its holdings in this field and in international law.

GENERAL AND LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE DIVISION

Probably because we have an outstanding law collection and because the library is under the direction of the Supreme Court, many people have the impression that it is strictly a law library. This is not the case and never has been. The first selection of books made after the establishment of the library in 1855 consisted of both law and general reference material and both a law and general reference division have been maintained ever since. The medical division came later. The work of all divisions is necessarily fully co-ordinated.

For descriptive purposes the function of this Division may be called two-fold—to provide general reference service and to provide certain special legislative services.

General Reference:

The Reference Division collection is confined to reference and research material and makes available a wealth of information for this type of service. It includes all of the usual ready reference tools and information in one form or another in practically all fields except fiction and juvenile. Some of it is highly scientific in nature; some has value for those interested in business, in the operation of government and matters of legislative and public administration; and some is of a more general nature as religion, art, literature, history, etc.

As a government depository, the State Library maintains a large and complete collection of federal documents which augments its general material. It is also legally designated as the central distributing agency for the exchange of Kansas publications. This fact has enabled it not only to accumulate a very complete collection of Kansas documents but also documents of other states. We feel that our service in this field, especially that of miscellaneous state documents, is in a way unique. So far as we know, no other library in Kansas makes this kind of material so fully available and easily accessible through loan to all citizens of the state.

Files of about 200 miscellaneous periodicals, a collection of Association Proceedings and other specialized serial publications, special reports and research studies are also available.

Special Legislative Services:

Because of the nature of the library, its connections with the courts, its availability to the Office of the Governor, the Attorney General and other state departments and to the legislative bodies, it has always given some form of special legislative reference service although no separate division under that heading was ever created by law. Because of the nature of the work usually classified as legislative reference, all departments of the library have a part in any such service given. We are, however, limiting our information under this heading to certain special services which are given through the General Reference Department.

In 1909, miscellaneous duties were broadened to include bill drafting and bill indexing. With the creation later of the Office of Revisor of Statutes, the bill drafting was taken over by that department but all bill indexing is still done by the library. This work is done or supervised largely by three members of the library staff whose regular duties fit in closely with it and involve a considerable amount of work complimentary to general legislative service. Clerical help during a session is provided by the Legislature.

So far as we know, our bill indexing service is the only public service of its kind in the state and the only one which provides a permanent source of legislative information through the years as well as giving immediate information on legislative action during legislative sessions to legislators and to others who have an interest in such action. Its use has proven both its temporary and permanent worth.

During the legislative session, a detailed author and subject index of all bills introduced is prepared daily. Cards for these entries are usually typed, filed and ready for reference use by the close of each legislative day. We also keep a daily informal record of legislative action on all bills. Copies of all printed bills are received daily from the printer and a supply of these is readily available for study.

During the session and for sometime after its close, the index cards for the particular session are kept apart but are eventually filed in with the Master File which goes back to 1909. This file covers bills which did not pass as well as those which did and notes on the cards indicate these facts. Usually annotations on the cards also indicate briefly the highlights of the bill for the purpose of quick identification.

Eventually copies of all bills, including all printings, are bound, kept permanently and can be used to supplement the subject and author index.

The bill index has other valuable temporary uses as well as permanent ones. It is used as the basis of the index to the House and Senate Journals and provides a necessary tool to use during the interval between the close of each session and the publication of the Laws and Journals which is usually several months. Our informal record of action is also much used for quick reference to the detailed history of legislative action during the interval before the Journals are published. A processed index of legislation passed is also compiled for use until the Session Laws are published.

In addition to the bill index, we maintain very complete clipping files which supplement the card index. These are particularly useful in tracing legislative history and especially in trying to determine the intent of a law—often a moot question. We also maintain an alphabetical directory of legislative members from 1861 to date. The directory shows dates of legislative service, district represented, party affiliation, occupation and some other biographical information.

In this service, as with all of its work, the State Library co-operates fully with the Office of Revisor of Statutes which, in accordance with law, is housed with the library, and with the Research Department of the Legislative Council in making research and legislative studies. Our collections furnish a rich source for study of legislative history and modern government trends. The State Library as a whole serves as the basic working library of the other two departments and the three together furnish complete and authoritative legislative reference service.

STORMONT MEDICAL LIBRARY

The Stormont Medical Library is a living memorial to Dr. David W. Stormont and has been a division of the State Library for sixty-seven years. Doctor Stormont was born in Princeton, Ind., in 1820 and died in Topeka on August 18, 1887. Upon his death his wife, Mrs. Jane C. Stormont, through the Kansas Medical Society, offered to the state of Kansas the sum of \$5,000 for the purpose of establishing and maintaining a State Medical Library in connection with the State Library as a memorial to her husband. The gift was offered upon condition that this money should constitute a "perpetual endowment fund" to be known as the "Stormont Medical Library Fund" which was to be invested and reinvested by the state and the income from such investment to be used for the upkeep of the library. The gift also carried the requirement that the medical collection "shall constitute a part of the library of the state of Kansas and be known and designated 'The Stormont Medical Library,' and shall be kept and maintained with the State Library in the state capitol building, and shall be forever free for the people of Kansas and particularly for the medical profession thereof, under such rules and regulations as may from time to time be prescribed by the directors or officers having charge of the State Library." The law also designated that the Stormont Medical Library shall form a distinct department of the State Library. In addition to this \$5,000 fund, Mrs. Stormont gave \$5,000 for the purchase of medical books. (G. S. 75-2525.)

Until 1945 the Stormont Medical Library was housed with the State Library, all work of caring for the collection was done by the regular staff of that library and its sole source of income was interest paid upon the invested fund except such help as could be given from the meager funds of the State Library.

By that time the State Library had become so crowded for space and interest rates on the bonds in which the Stormont Fund was invested had dropped so low that it was necessary to make some move to provide more adequate quarters and more income if the medical library was to continue to serve the purpose of its establishment. During that year new quarters were acquired on the third floor, south wing of the statehouse through the efforts of Justice W. W. Harvey and other members of the Board of Directors of the State Library, and of Governor Andrew Schoeppel. The legislature of 1945 made appropriations for the furnishing and equipping of these quarters, which the library still occupies, and to provide a special medical librarian. Additional appropriations have been made by succeeding legislatures and, while it is not a large library, it is good, is soundly established and worthwhile progress has resulted from the expenditure of money and effort made upon it.

All business transactions and general procedures of this library are carried on and supervised in accordance with general State Library policies.

The Medical Collection, Composition of:

This collection consists of medical texts, proceedings and studies of various organizations and institutions, clinical papers, directories and special reports of one kind and another, government publications relating to health, periodicals, etc., which are of interest and value particularly to the medical profession but also to others requiring information relating to medical matters.

The periodicals are probably the most constantly used of any part of the collection. New discoveries and new methods of treatment are developing so rapidly that only very current material can keep pace with them. The library has quite a large collection of periodicals for which it regularly subscribes and keeps permanently on file. We also are fortunate in receiving additional ones through the courtesy of the Kansas Medical Society, the Shawnee County Medical Society and the Menninger Foundation. All indexes available for use with medical periodicals are included in the collection.

It is the policy of the library to purchase or otherwise secure new authoritative material which will keep our textbook and other related material strictly up-to-date, immediately upon publication and to keep most of the new material in the main reading room where it is quickly available. As older material is replaced on the reading room shelves it is moved back to the closed shelf rooms or disposed of.

Old editions of medical texts do not, for the most part, have the same value for medical use that the various editions of law books have in a legal collection so we weed them out pretty freely in order to make space as well as to take out dead wood. We have found, however, that, although those connected with the medical profession usually want and need tomorrow's book today, there comes a time for all of them when they need as badly an older standard work or some early edition of a particular author for comparative purposes and study as they do a new one. We have, therefore, retained in the collection first or early editions of basic writers in individual fields and publications which may be used to trace the history of or experience with special diseases or special developments in miscellaneous medical service.

General service and loans:

Loaning generally has been brisk and, we feel, satisfactory. There has been wonderful co-operation among the medical libraries in and near Topeka

in the matter of interlibrary loans. The libraries most frequently using and permitting such loans in addition to Stormont are the Winter Veterans Administration Hospital, the Menninger Foundation Library, the Topeka State Hospital, the Shawnee County Medical Library and the library of the Kansas University Medical Center, Kansas City. This co-operation has not only made it possible for all participating libraries to fill requests more completely but has also saved some duplication of material. We wish to express our appreciation here for the benefit which we have received from such co-operation.

Patrons of the library fall principally into three main groups—professional, student and laymen. A good many young doctors are coming into the field and they seem inclined to use libraries more than the older ones. They have been helpful with advice, anxious to promote the library and apparently most appreciative of the service it gives. Since a doctor's hours sometimes make it difficult for him to spend much actual time in the library, we do a great deal of bibliography work for them and are able to give some service by telephone.

Lawyers use the library almost as much as the doctors do. Social workers, public health workers and sometimes teachers, add to our professional clientele.

Student patrons include medical or "premed" students, nurses, nurse's aides, students preparing for social welfare work and some who are specializing in general science.

Loans have been made to individuals, both in and out of Topeka, to hospitals, to libraries, both medical and public, as well as to specialized groups. For example we have among our borrowers, the Osawatomie State Hospital, the State Hospital, Topeka, the Kansas University Medical Library and the Hertzler Research Foundation, Halstead, Kan. We especially hope in the coming biennium to extend our service more widely throughout the state and particularly to individual doctors.

Altogether, the work of the biennium gives reason to feel that the library is following out the wishes of Mrs. Stormont and we hope that its future development will meet an assured and growing need.

MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS

In each biennial report we present a detailed accounting of all financial and other business transactions of the State Library in statistical form. Such statistics will be found in another section of this report. We would like to present the general reference and research work of the library in a similar graphic form but there is no satisfactory way to do that and we shall not attempt to do it here.

We do keep records of certain types of work which are an essential part of efficient reference service and lend themselves to tabulation, of some statistics which result from the actual performance of reference service and of miscellaneous factual information which is of interest and may broaden the picture and understanding of the work load of the library. We are setting out a few illustrations from these records. They are all based on accumulated facts but some of them are necessarily incomplete.

1. Coverage of Loans:

All divisions of the library allow the privilege of loan service in Kansas and use and extend interlibrary loans anywhere when necessary and possible. During this biennium the General Reference Division served 89 counties in the

state and the Law Division 81 counties. While loans from both divisions went into many counties, there were a few that were served by one and not by the other. Between them 99 counties of the state were served. The counties unserved were Chautauqua, Hamilton, Haskell, Lincoln, Meade and Morton. Interlibrary loans were both used and made by the Reference Division and Medical Division and were made but not used by the Law Division. Loans were requested of or used by Missouri, Nebraska, Illinois, Oklahoma, Ohio and Georgia. These were in addition to such loans made within the state.

2. *General Statistics:*

Patrons served in library	42,530	
Circulation	38,158	
Service by telephone	7,254	
Special mailing and shipping		
Exchange publications	4,152	
Supreme Court Reports and K. C. A. Reports	8,491	
Advance Sheets	20,992	
	<hr/>	33,635
(This total is in addition to general circulation loans.)		
Material received and processed technically:		
Accessioned	4,272	
Unaccessioned or unbound	70,316	
	<hr/>	74,588
Cards typed and filed		15,524
(Does not include bill index cards which would run about 8,000 for the biennium)		
Interlibrary loans:		
Received	70	
Loaned	81	
	<hr/>	156
(This is figured by number of loans not by items loaned. A loan might represent 1 item or a dozen.)		
Total number of counties served		99

* FINANCIAL STATEMENT

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES, JULY 1, 1954, TO JUNE 30, 1955

RECEIPTS

APPROPRIATIONS (General):

Balance July 1, 1954	\$18,011.61	
Salaries and wages (Law and Reference Depts.) (01)	48,800.00	
Contingent (05)	6,700.00	
Miscellaneous books (07)	3,000.00	
Law books (32)	5,500.00	
Furniture, floors, stacks, etc. (35)	1,000.00	
Stormont Medical (includes salaries) (36)	7,600.00	
		\$90,611.00

APPROPRIATIONS (Law Report Fund):

Unencumbered balance July 1, 1954	\$5,171.23	
Receipts, July 1, 1954, to June 30, 1955	7,712.34	
		12,883.57

\$103,495.18

CASH (Duplicate and Waste):

Balance July 1, 1954	\$133.33	
Receipts July 1, 1954, to June 30, 1955	175.57	
		308.90

STORMONT ENDOWMENT FUND:

Balance July 1, 1954	\$365.38	
Interest	152.80	
		518.18

CASH:

Wyandotte Constitutional Convention Proceedings (1 copy)	\$2.00	
Session Laws (9 copies)	9.00	
		11.00

Total receipts \$104,333.26

EXPENDITURES

APPROPRIATIONS (General, Stormont and Law Report Fund):

Salaries and wages (01)		† \$58,146.33
201 Postage	\$925.00	
202 Telephone and Western Union	418.88	
210 Freight, express, drayage	110.39	
220 Printing, binding and advertising	7,739.00	
240 Repairs and servicing	104.70	
250 Travel and subsistence	52.33	
260 Professional fees	2.00	
290 Subscriptions, association dues, etc.	7,303.82	
299 Other contractual services	616.03	
		17,272.48
340 Maintenance supplies	\$66.19	
360 Professional supplies	433.30	
370 Stationery and office supplies	289.96	
390 Other supplies	77.77	
		867.22
403 Furniture, floors, stacks, etc.	\$604.80	
404 Books, pamphlets, etc.	8,055.82	
		8,660.62
790 Refunds	24.55	
		24.55
Total		\$84,971.20

* This statement does not include transactions through credit exchange since such accounts involve no cash transactions. For these accounts see *Credit Exchange Accounts*.

† This total includes the following: Direct appropriations from Salaries (01), \$48,800; Contingent (05), \$3,056.72 and \$264.00; Stormont Medical Library (36), \$6,025.61.

CASH (Duplicate and Waste):

291	Foreign periodicals	\$59.93
299	Extra help	76.00
404	Books, pamphlets, etc.	18.72
	Miscellaneous	12.14

\$160.79

STORMONT ENDOWMENT FUND:

291	Subscriptions	\$111.00
-----	---------------	----------

111.00

CASH (To General Revenue):

	Wyandotte Constitutional Convention Proceedings (1 copy)	\$2.00
	Session Laws (9 copies)	9.00

11.00

Total expenditures \$85,253.99

Unexpended funds:

	Contingent (05)	\$3,398.87
	Miscellaneous books (07)	4,599.65
	Law books (32)	20.66
	Floors, furniture, stacks, etc. (35)	1,339.71
	Stormont (36)	4,273.67
	Law Report Fund (99)	4,891.42
	Cash (duplicate and waste)	148.11
	Stormont endowment	407.18

\$19,079.27

\$104,333.26

* FINANCIAL STATEMENT

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES, JULY 1, 1955, TO JUNE 30, 1956

RECEIPTS		
APPROPRIATIONS (General):		
Salaries and wages (incl. F. I. C. A.) (01)		\$62,073.00
General operating fund (02):		
Balance June 1, 1955	\$13,632.56	
Appropriation	24,558.00	
		<u>38,190.56</u>
Total (general revenue)		\$100,263.56
STATE LAW REPORT FUND:		
Unencumbered balance July 1, 1955	\$4,891.42	
Receipts July 1, 1955, to June 30, 1956	5,735.41	
		<u>10,626.83</u>
Total (general and special revenue)		\$110,890.39
CASH (Duplicate and Waste):		
Unencumbered balance July 1, 1955	\$148.11	
Receipts July 1, 1955, to June 30, 1956	217.69	
		<u>365.80</u>
STORMONT ENDOWMENT FUND:		
Balance July 1, 1955	\$407.18	
Receipts July 1, 1955, to June 30, 1956	153.50	
		<u>560.68</u>
CASH:		
Wyandotte Constitutional Convention Proceedings (2 copies)	\$4.00	
		<u>4.00</u>
Total receipts		\$111,820.87

EXPENDITURES

APPROPRIATIONS (General, including Stormont, and Law Report Fund):		
Salaries and wages (incl. F. I. C. A.) (01)		\$59,636.77
General operating and Law Report Fund (02) (99):		
201 Postage	\$619.00	
202 Telegraph and Western Union	428.66	
210 Freight, express and drayage	127.18	
221 Printing	6,011.30	
222 Binding	1,824.19	
223 Mimeographing	72.92	
240 Repairs and servicing	109.53	
250 Travel and subsistence	282.39	
299 Subscriptions, association dues, etc.	7,648.80	
		<u>17,123.91</u>
340 Building and maintenance materials	\$23.99	
360 Professional supplies	322.17	
370 Stationery and office supplies	365.31	
390 Household, laundry and other supplies	63.44	
		<u>774.91</u>
403 Furniture, fixtures, floors, stacks, etc.	\$4,949.15	
404 Books, pamphlets, etc.	8,233.53	
		<u>13,182.68</u>
790 Refunds	\$8.85	
		<u>8.85</u>
Total expenditures (general and Law Report Fund)		\$90,727.18
CASH (Duplicate and Waste):		
210 Freight, express, drayage	\$10.85	
220 Printing and advertising	6.80	
250 Travel and subsistence	20.00	
290 Subscriptions (foreign periodicals)	40.38	
299 Other contractual services (extra help)	32.40	
		<u>110.43</u>
370 Stationery and office supplies	\$28.78	
390 Other commodities	3.74	
		<u>32.52</u>

* This statement does not include transactions through credit exchange since such accounts involve no cash transactions. For those accounts see *Credit Exchange Accounts*.

STORMONT ENDOWMENT FUND:		
290 Subscriptions, memberships, etc.	\$408.40	
		\$408.40
CASH (To General Revenue):		
Wyandotte Constitutional Convention Proceedings (2 copies)	\$4.00	
		4.00
Total disbursements		\$91,282.53
Unexpended funds:		
Salaries (01) (reverts to general revenue)	\$2,436.23	
General operating fund (02)	13,284.00	
Law report fund (99)	4,442.98	
Cash (duplicate and waste)	222.85	
Stormont endowment fund	152.28	
		20,538.34
		\$111,820.87

COURT REPORTS, SESSION LAWS, ETC.

Distribution of Court Reports, etc. The State Library is authorized by law to handle all distribution and sale of Kansas Supreme Court Reports, Advance Sheets to Kansas Reports, Kansas Appeals Reports and the Wyandotte Constitutional Convention Proceedings. The Library also has a few scattered volumes of early Session Laws and Statutes which it may sell.

In addition to cash sales, certain exchange privileges are permitted the Library in connection with Kansas Supreme Court Reports, Advance Sheets and Kansas Appeals Reports. Free exchange of Kansas Supreme Court Reports is carried on with other states and territories for similar material. This exchange privilege also extends to current statutes, Session Laws and Journals which are provided by the Secretary of State for this purpose. Credit exchange for legal material is permitted with Kansas Supreme Court Reports and Advance Sheets and with Kansas Appeals Reports. This exchange, which is carried on with several book publishers and dealers who care to trade that way, involves no cash transactions. The Library simply receives textbooks and other material of equal value in return for Reports.

Prior to May 1, 1947, remittance of all money received from cash sales of Reports, etc., except that paid for postage and packing charges which was handled through a special checking account, was made to the State Treasurer on the first of each month and was credited to the General Fund. The Library had no use of the money. Receipts from sales of W. C. C. P. and Session Laws and Statutes are still handled in that way but by an act of the 1947 legislature, the arrangement covering Court Reports was changed. The new law, so far as it concerns money received on Court Reports is concerned, reads as follows:

"All moneys arising from the sale of reports of the supreme court and from the sale of court of appeals reports, and all moneys hereafter paid in on such account, shall be turned into the state treasury to be credited to a special fund which is hereby created and shall be known as the 'state law library report fund.' Said fund is hereby made available to the state librarian for the purpose of paying the cost of transportation and handling charges incurred by him in the sale and delivery of said reports and for the purchase of law books, statute books, legal periodicals, legal publications, legal indices and citators, and other books, periodicals and publications related to the subject of law." (G. S. 1949, 20-213.) This new law also increased the price of reports but did not affect the manner of handling exchange accounts. Since the establishment of the "state law library report fund," however, we have reduced to

a minimum the number of credit exchange accounts carried. Prior to that time the Library did not have sufficient funds from any source to make necessary acquisitions in any other way but this fund together with an increase in general appropriations, has made it possible for us to do a cash business which is simpler and more economical because it gives the Library the opportunity to take advantage of any allowable discounts.

The unusual demand for complete sets of Kansas Reports since the close of the war has depleted our supply of some of the very early volumes and we are completely out of many of these at this time. These volumes are being reprinted as fast as possible but both because of the cost and the time involved in printing, it will probably take several years to bring our supply back to normal.

There follows a statement covering cash and credit exchange accounts involving Court Reports, Advance Sheets, Session Laws, etc., for the 1954-1956 biennium. This includes only direct sales, sales and purchases through the "state law library report fund" and through credit exchange accounts.

Since the law requires that all payments for sales shall be made in advance, bills are issued for each volume of Supreme Court Reports as its first advance sheet appears. The following records, therefore, will not indicate the number of volumes actually delivered during the biennium. The total number of volumes distributed during the biennium through all methods of distribution, will be found under the *Stock Record* report.

STATE LAW REPORT FUND

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES, JULY 1, 1954, TO JUNE 30, 1956

Receipts July 1, 1954, to June 30, 1955:		
Balance July 1, 1954		\$5,171.23
Advance Sheets	\$158.50	
Court of Appeals Report	24.00	
Kansas Reports	6,988.95	
Postage and handling	540.89	
		<u>7,712.34</u>
Total receipts (fiscal year 1955)		\$12,883.57
Expenditures July 1, 1954, to June 30, 1955:		
201 Postage	\$478.00	
202 Drayage	6.00	
220 Printing and advertising	5,399.94	
291 Subscriptions, memberships, etc.	663.25	
404 Books, pamphlets, etc.	1,420.41	
790 Refunds	24.55	
Total expenditures (fiscal year 1955)		<u>7,992.15</u>
Balance June 30, 1955		\$4,891.42
Receipts July 1, 1955, to June 30, 1956:		
Balance July 1, 1955		\$4,891.42
Advance Sheets	\$180.00	
Court of Appeals Reports	10.00	
Kansas Reports	5,035.15	
Postage and handling	510.26	
Total receipts (fiscal year 1956)		<u>5,735.41</u>
		\$10,626.83
Expenditures July 1, 1955, to June 30, 1956:		
201 Postage	\$175.00	
220 Printing and advertising	6,000.00	
790 Refunds	8.85	
Total expenditures (fiscal year 1956)		<u>6,183.85</u>
Balance June 30, 1956		\$4,442.98

CREDIT EXCHANGE ACCOUNTS

FRED B. ROTHMAN, New York City, N. Y.

Receipts and disbursements July 1, 1954, to June 30, 1956:

Balance due Rothman July 1, 1954	\$53.40	
Purchases, fiscal year 1955	89.00	
Purchases, fiscal year 1956	80.00	
		\$222.40
Sales, fiscal year 1955:		
24 copies, Kansas Reports, Volume 174	\$54.00	
24 copies, Kansas Reports, Volume 175	54.00	
Sales, fiscal year 1956:		
24 copies, Kansas Reports, Volume 176	54.00	
		162.00
Balance due Rothman July 1, 1956		\$60.40

VERNON LAW BOOK COMPANY, Kansas City, Mo.

Receipts and disbursements, fiscal year 1955:

Balance due Vernon July 1, 1954	\$268.91	
Purchases, fiscal year 1955	4,162.10	
		\$4,431.01
Sales, fiscal year 1955:		
57 copies, Kansas Reports at \$2.25	\$128.25	
244 copies, Kansas Reports at 2.00	488.00	
1282 copies, Kansas Reports at 2.75	3,525.00	
		4,141.75

Balance due Vernon July 1, 1955 \$289.26

Receipts and disbursements, fiscal year 1956:

Balance due Vernon July 1, 1955	\$289.26	
Purchases, fiscal year 1956	4,354.63	
		\$4,643.89
Sales, fiscal year 1956:		
374 copies, Kansas Reports at \$2.00	\$748.00	
95 copies, Kansas Reports at 2.25	213.75	
654 copies, Kansas Reports at 2.75	1,798.50	
Credit and Trans.	92.69	
		2,852.94

Balance due Vernon July 1, 1956 \$1,790.95

STOCK RECORD

Court of Appeals Reports:

Stock on hand June 30, 1954		1,162
Distributed, fiscal year 1955	24	
Distributed, fiscal year 1956	19	
		43
Stock on hand June 30, 1956		1,119

Kansas Supreme Court Reports:

Stock on hand June 30, 1954		31,092
Additions, fiscal year 1955:		
Dennis, Volumes 17-21, 23	6	
State Printer, Volume 174	1,841	
State Printer, Volume 175	1,847	
Middlesex Co. (Mass.) (Returned for credit) Volume 174	1	
		3,695
Distributed, fiscal year 1955:		34,787
Cash	3,081	
Credit exchange	1,632	
Free exchange	653	
Correction by inventory (v. 36)	3	
		5,369
Stock on hand June 30, 1955		29,418

Additions, fiscal year 1956:

State Printer, Volume 176	1,854	
State Printer, Volume 162 (Reprint)	309	
Returned for credit, Volume 140 (Davis)	1	
Returned for credit, Volume 162 (Masoner)	1	
Returned for credit, Volume 173 (Boyle)	1	
Returned for credit, Volumes 51-56, 56, 58, 74-77	11	
		2,177
		31,595

Distribution, fiscal year 1956:		
Cash	1,406	
Credit exchange	1,152	
Free exchange	524	
Corrected inventory, Volume 123	9	
Corrected inventory, Volume 162	3	
		3,094
Stock on hand June 30, 1956		28,501
<i>Wyandotte Constitutional Convention Proceedings:</i>		
Stock on hand June 30, 1954	579	
Sold July 1, 1954-June 30, 1956	3	
Stock on hand July 1, 1956		576

PRINTED BY
FERD VOILAND, JR., STATE PRINTER
TOPEKA, KANSAS

1956



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1952/54

BIENNIAL REPORT



STATE LIBRARIAN

JULY 1, 1952, to JUNE 30, 1954

THE LIBRARY OF THE
NOV 7 1955
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

STATE OF KANSAS

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1952/54

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

*To the Honorable Edward F. Arn, Governor, and to the Directors of
the State Library:*

In compliance with G. S. 1949, 75-2506 and G. S. 1949, 75-3046,
we herewith submit our biennial report embracing the period from
July 1, 1952, to June 30, 1954.

Respectfully,

LOUISE McNEAL, *State Librarian.*

(3)

7/15/54 - 10/15/54 - 10/15/54

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DIRECTORS OF THE KANSAS STATE LIBRARY

HON. W. W. HARVEY,
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court

HON. WILLIAM A. SMITH,
Associate Justice of the Supreme Court

HON. WALTER G. THIELE,
Associate Justice of the Supreme Court

HON. HUGO T. WEDELL,
Associate Justice of the Supreme Court

HON. JAY S. PARKER,
Associate Justice of the Supreme Court

HON. ROBERT T. PRICE,
Associate Justice of the Supreme Court

HON. WILLIAM J. WERTZ,
Associate Justice of the Supreme Court

LIBRARY STAFF

State Librarian	LOUISE MCNEAL
Chief Law Librarian	MARIE RUSSELL
Chief Legislative and Reference Librarian	EDNA REINBACH
Reference Librarian	BETTY KASEY
Cataloger	BEATRICE WHEATLEY
Ass't Legislative and Reference Librarian	MRS. ROBERTA MCBRIDE
* Ass't Law Librarian	ARDEN ENSLEY
Ass't Reference Librarian	MRS. LEO D. BROOKS
Ass't Cataloger	MRS. VOLDO POLLARD
† Stormont Medical Librarian	MRS. MARJORIE TERRILL
Office Manager	BEATRICE SHAKESHAFT
Law Assistant	HALL SMITH, JR.
Clerk-Typist I	ELAINE SENNE
Clerk II	RICHARD HAWKS
† Clerk II	DAN YOUNG
Utility Assistant	FRED WILSON
Janitor-Porter	SILAS FLEMING

* Law Assistant, January, 1952-May, 1953. Acting Ass't Law Librarian, May, 1953-June, 1954. Ass't Law Librarian, June, 1954-

† Mrs. Garnett Mottice Ward held this position until April, 1954.

‡ Temporary.

THE KANSAS STATE LIBRARY

ESTABLISHMENT

The federal act of 1854 which authorized the organization of the Territory of Kansas, included a provision for the establishment of a Territorial Library. (Act of May 30, 1854, sec. 33, 10 Stat. 289.) On March 3, 1855, Congress appropriated \$5,000 for the purchase of books for such a library, thus providing the nucleus of our State Library of today. This library has grown with the state and with it will celebrate a centennial anniversary within the next biennium.

MANAGEMENT

In the beginning, the responsibility for the care of the library was placed upon the state auditor. He served as librarian and the library was housed in his office. In the following years it passed through several stages of reorganization with an attending variance of supervision. In 1873, however, it was placed under the management of the members of the Kansas Supreme Court as a board of directors and this arrangement continues to the present time. (L. 1873, ch. 36, sec. 1; G. S. 1949, 75-2501.)

The State Librarian is appointed by the board of directors and this appointment is confirmed by the Governor. (L. 1873, ch. 36, sec. 9; G. S. 1949, 75-2521.) The law provides that other employees of the library are to be appointed by the Librarian. (G. S. 1949, 75-3128a.)

SUPPORT AND STAFF

The State Library has always been supported by direct legislative appropriation. It does have certain privileges of sale and exchange in connection with court reports which provide some additional income for the purchase of books, and the Stormont Medical division of the library also has a small income, which grows smaller and smaller year by year, from its endowment fund which supplements appropriations.

Including the State Librarian, there are at present seventeen employees on the library staff. This number varies somewhat from time to time.

Until 1949 the salaries of all library employees were also set by statute and that of the State Librarian still is. The 1949 Legislature, however, created a new class of civil service to be known as "classified exempt service" and, with the exception of the State Librarian, employees of the State Library were brought under this new classification. They are affected by this change only in the matter of salary schedules. Under this plan all positions were evaluated, professional qualifications set up and minimum and maximum salary ranges established. Appointees to the library staff are now expected to have the training and experience required to meet these qualifications and are in a position to have such advantages as the ranges permit in the matter of salary increases. The only position on the staff which does not legally require any qualifications for appointment is that of the State Librarian, which seems inconsistent. The civil service plan is more flexible and satisfactory than the old statutory plan and while some schedules should be higher, salaries are more satisfactory than they were prior to its adoption. We have at this time a dependable and competent trained staff which we hope we can keep—for a while at least.

LOCATION

The library during its early years had a varying assignment of quarters, its first location in the statehouse being in the first part of the building constructed, the east wing. However, for more than fifty years it has occupied the north wing, third floor of the Capitol Building which was especially planned and constructed to house it. The Stormont Medical Library, which became a part of the State Library in 1889 (L. 1889, ch. 241; G. S. 1949, 75-2525), was moved into separate quarters in 1945 to relieve crowded conditions and now occupies three rooms in the south wing, third floor of the Capitol Building.

SIZE AND VALUATION (ESTIMATED)

275,000 volumes, including unbound publications, documents, etc., \$600,000.

DEPARTMENTS

The State Library is composed of three divisions, law, general and legislative reference, and medical. The Kansas Traveling Library is designated by law as a part of the State Library (L. 1889, ch. 163, sec. 2; G. S. 1949, 75-2603) but it functions under a separate commission and under separate rules and regulations. Since it makes a separate report no record of its work is carried here.

LAW DIVISION. The law section of the State Library is recognized as comprising one of the best and most complete law collections in the Middle West. In fact it would rank high any place. It contains federal and state laws, court reports, digests, citators, law texts and miscellaneous material relating to law, covering all American law, English and Colonial law and a considerable amount of other foreign law. The latter, in view of changing world conditions is growing more important to all parts of the country and this library is extending its holdings in the foreign law fields. At least half of our total collection is strictly law or has a close relationship to law and government. Files of more than 200 legal magazines are also available for consultation.

GENERAL AND LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE DIVISION: *General Reference.* Probably because we do have an outstanding law collection which gets rather wide publicity, a great many people think of the State Library as strictly a law library. This is not the case and never has been since its beginning. Our general reference section provides an excellent collection of material for wide research work. It includes tools and information in one form or another on practically all subjects although social science, historical and economic material are perhaps emphasized. Whether because the state is growing in urban population, or because industry is receiving greater encouragement as a part of its life, or for some other reason, there has been an increasing call for technical and scientific material of one kind or another in recent years and our collection in those fields is automatically growing through demand. Fiction and juvenile material are outside our field. A very valuable collection of government documents, both federal and state, is available in the reference section as are also about 200 miscellaneous magazines and a good collection of association transactions and other serial publications.

LEGISLATIVE. Because of the nature of the library, its connection with the courts, its availability to the Office of the Governor, the Attorney General and other state departments and to the legislative bodies, it has probably always

given some form of special legislative service although no separate division was ever really created by law under that heading. Because of the nature of work usually classified as legislative reference, all divisions of the library have a part in any such service given but we have always considered it a logical part of our general reference section.

In 1909 miscellaneous legislative reference duties were broadened to include bill drafting and bill indexing. With the creation later of the Office of Revisor of Statutes, the bill drafting work was taken over by that department but all bill indexing is still done by the library. This work is done, or supervised, largely by three members of the library staff whose regular duties more or less fit in closely with it and involve a considerable amount of work complementary to general legislative service. A somewhat detailed description of this work is included in this report in our summary of the work of the 1952-1954 biennium. This will give a more complete picture of its coverage.

The State Library co-operates fully with the Office of the Revisor of Statutes and the Research Department of the Legislative Council, in research work when necessary as well as in providing material for research. Our collection of documents, laws and legislative journals of Kansas, of other states and territories and of the United States, together with our general collection furnish a rich source of study both for legislative history and modern governmental trends. The library serves as the basic working library of the other two departments and the three together furnish what seems to be a reasonably complete legislative reference service.

LOANS AND COST OF SERVICE

Until 1931, the law limited the loan service of the State Library to the courts, offices of the executive departments and members of the legislature. The 1931 legislature repealed these provisions and loans are now available to any reliable person in the state. The library officials reserve the right to make limitation on any type of loan such as rare material, books in sets, material in condition unsatisfactory for loaning, or material which they feel can and should be otherwise supplied.

General loan periods are for ten days to borrowers outside Topeka, five days for borrowers in Topeka, with privilege of renewal. Some special loans are made for three weeks. Except for necessary transportation costs and payment for lost or damaged books, the service is free.

PURPOSE OF STATE LIBRARY SERVICE

Considering the type of library, the nature of its collection of books, pamphlets, clippings, proceedings of associations, societies, etc., periodicals, federal and state publications, legislative index, etc., we would summarize the general purpose of State Library service to be as follows:

To provide a source of general information in all fields of current or historical interest including the field of medicine.

To provide information concerning all phases of the law of the United States, of any particular state, or concerning international or foreign law.

To provide information concerning the action of courts or administrative agencies of the United States or of any particular state.

To provide information desired and available through federal documents or the publications of the individual states of the United States, including special reports and studies of various kinds.

To follow legislative action in current legislative sessions, to provide permanent records concerning such action whether bills become laws or not and to keep such bills for permanent use.

To co-operate with the Office of the Revisor of Statutes and the Research Department of the Legislative Council in any general or legislative research problems which they may have. The State Library serves as a basic library for both of these departments.

To give reference or research assistance to any state department to the best of its ability and facilities.

To handle the sale and exchange distribution of Kansas Reports, Court of Appeals Reports, Advance Sheets, Wyandotte Constitutional Convention Proceedings, etc., as prescribed by law.

NEEDS OF THE LIBRARY

Because of increases in prices in general and the additional expenses which come in any business, including libraries, as a natural result of the wear and tear of time and of growth, the library requires additional funds all along the line if it is to give efficient and up-to-date service. Most of these needs have been set out in detail in budget requests and it seems unnecessary to repeat those details here. There are some special needs, however, which we feel should be emphasized.

SPACE. When the State Library moved into its present quarters about fifty-four years ago, the State Librarian of that time, Mrs. Annie L. Diggs, reporting on the move, said that the library had space to accommodate its growth for fifty years. This was a very good long view estimate, but she could not have foreseen the great increase in public documents and certain other publications necessary to complete our collection which time has produced. As a result, we have long ago filled every possible corner with new shelving, have turned down books all over the library in order to make use of more shelves to a section, which is not good for the books and is annoying to users, have weeded material, and have shifted literally thousands of books. We have now come to the place where the floor is our next resort.

We have been promised relief when a new business building is completed, but in the meantime there is no storage space available in the Capitol Building. Some arrangements should be made, at least temporarily, for outside storage if funds can be made available for that purpose.

BINDING, PRINTING, ETC. Prior to July 1, 1954, no funds for this purpose were directly appropriated to the library. A bulk appropriation was made to the State Printer and allocation was then made from it to the various state agencies for printing and binding needs. This appropriation was approved each session by legislative action. However, the 1953 Legislature changed this plan of allocation and for awhile it looked as though all agencies were going to be left high and dry so far as any printing needs were concerned. Finally, however, some added appropriations were made to contingent funds for this purpose and the library got its token.

The amount allowed was welcome but entirely inadequate and to a library printing and binding is as necessary as air. There was not enough even to cover emergency binding and rebinding of books and publications to say nothing of other needs.

In addition to the usual library binding requirements, the State Library is assigned the duty by law of handling the Supreme Court and Court of Appeals Reports and of keeping a stock of such reports available for sale or other distribution (G. S. 1949, Sec. 20-208-214). In order to keep up our stock it has always been necessary to average about two reprints a year, and the law gives authority to the Supreme Court to order such reprints (G. S. 1949, Sec. 20-208). There is an urgent need at this time to increase this average for awhile because of a depletion of early volumes but during the fiscal year 1954 the only way in which we could have had any reprints was through the use of our Law Report Fund which was not originally created for this purpose and use of which reduces greatly our book purchase funds.

The cut in appropriations was entirely too deep for an agency such as ours. We need to have it restored.

EMPLOYEES. We need an additional employee to serve as an assistant to our office manager. At the present time we have only one person to handle all accounting, secretarial and other miscellaneous duties connected with business matters peculiar to the State Library. In the past it has been customary when the office manager was away for any reason for the State Librarian to handle her work as fully as possible. Due to the fact that no other librarian than the present one will probably ever feel inclined to do this—and should not—and to the fact that the whole work load is increasing and becoming more complex under the new plan of handling funds, some kind of an accounting assistant is definitely on the library agenda.

WORK OF BIENNIUM

A GENERAL SUMMARY

We can and do in all biennial reports present complete and definite statistics covering financial and other business transactions of the State Library and such statistics will be found in another section of this report. Part of this summary is based on those figures. In it, however, we would like also to present and interpret, so far as possible, an understandable picture of the actual work which the library has done and the service which it has given because we believe that there are many who have little knowledge or realization of these things.

In even thinking of such an attempt we always have a feeling of frustration, a feeling that because of the very nature of our work, we are attempting the impossible.

Our collection includes practically no fiction or so called juvenile material and, while patrons often call for a definite book or books, a question requiring little time or effort, most of our work involves a search for answers to a great variety of questions which do take time and thought. Also, while the principal of technical library processing of material is the same for all libraries, the type of material which we receive is not so easily or quickly disposed of as that handled in a general public library.

The fact that we have open shelves makes a factual interpretation more difficult. Many of our patrons enjoy this privilege when their work makes it possible for them to use it, and we have no means of even estimating what use such patrons actually make of our resources.

Sometimes we are inclined to think that all partons, even constant users of the library, feel that easy accessibility to information they are seeking and prompt directive help that is given them in seeking it are the result of rubbing some counterpart of Aladdin's lamp. They are not. First, they are the result of the careful, efficient and time taking effort which makes material ready for use and gets it filed or to its proper place on the shelves; second, it is the result of having trained and efficient personnel who know how to use it.

In preparing this summary for the 1952-1954 biennium, it has been necessary to follow the usual method to which we have always had to resort. So far as statistics are concerned, we have tried as far as possible to base them on recorded facts although some are necessarily estimated and incomplete. Their principal intent is to serve in brief statistical form as an illustration of work done which may make our written statements more comprehensible. We hope that altogether we have presented a fairly clear picture for those who may read this report as they run.

GENERAL SERVICE INFORMATION AND STATISTICS

Coverage of loans:

All divisions of the library allow the privilege of loan service in Kansas and also use and extend interstate loans when necessary. During this biennium the General Reference Division extended service to 94 counties in the state and the Law division to 78. While loans from both divisions went into many of the counties there were a few that were served by one and not by the other and a few not served at all. Between them, all counties received service but three, Chautauqua, Lane and Rawlins, a total of 102 counties out of the 105.

Interstate loans were both used and made during the biennium by the Reference Division and the Medical Division, and were made but not used by the Law Division. Loans were requested by or extended to Arkansas, California, Colorado, Georgia, Illinois, Iowa, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Mexico, New York, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Texas and Wisconsin. More interstate loans were made than were requested.

General statistics:

Patrons served in library	49,707	
Circulation—books, pamphlets, clippings, etc.	42,819	
Service by telephone	9,457	
Items handled for mailing and shipping:		
Miscellaneous exchanges, gifts and loans (packages)	2,301	
Court reports [K. R. and K. C. A. (separate items)]	6,995	
Advance sheets (separate items)	18,456	
	<hr/>	27,851
(This total represents 46,015 items handled if package items are broken down that way.)		
Material received and technically processed in some way (Some are classified and fully cataloged, some prepared for pamphlet file, some checked and numbered for serial files.):		
Accessioned (law, reference, medical)	4,427	
Unaccessioned and unbound	66,718	
	<hr/>	71,145
Cards typed and filed		15,703
(This does not include cards for bill index. About 5,000 cards are generally used for the index but the work is done by legislative help.)		
Interlibrary loans:		
Received	47	
Loaned	92	
	<hr/>	139
(This is figured by number of loans and not by number of items loaned. A loan might represent one item or a dozen.)		
Number of counties served		102

REFERENCE DEPARTMENT

Special work projects:

The union list of periodicals in Topeka libraries, which the State Library has kept up for a good many years, was revised and its scope extended somewhat. It now includes the following Topeka libraries and other agencies: State, Historical, Topeka Public and Washburn Municipal libraries and the libraries of the League of Kansas Municipalities, Social Welfare Department, State Personnel Department, Kansas Industrial Development Commission and State Board of Agriculture. With a few occasional additions and withdrawals from time to time this list should remain up-to-date for quite awhile.

Work was completed in weeding old pamphlets formerly kept on the library shelves in pamphlet boxes and integrating them into a vertical file. This file now includes about 3,500 pamphlets to which new and timely material is constantly being added and out-of-date or useless material being discarded. The file has not only proved its value in usefulness but has also provided some much needed shelf space.

Inventory of the General Reference collection, which it is not possible to take every year, was begun as a special activity of the year 1953-54. Classified material from class 327 through class 900 was read. Following this inventory it was possible to cancel and remove cards from our files of most of the items checked as missing for the past ten years. Lists were made of missing books which should be replaced, if possible, and this replacement is being carried on. The shelves were also weeded. Where older editions were in every way outdated, replacement of them by later editions is being made or, if advisable, their place on the shelves is being given to newer books in the same subject field. About 775 titles falling into the above categories have been discarded. The weeding and replacement process is still in progress.

Special attention was given through the past year to work with various associations and study groups in Topeka, including the League of Women Voters, American Association of University Women, Y. W. C. A. and Y. M. C. A. groups. Among other things special program material has been assembled by request on such subjects as home rule, water and soil conservation, presidential primary, equalized assessment, small loans, women's political activities, city manager form of government, etc.

Documents, exchanges, legislative reference:

The work in these fields is all a part of the work of the General Reference Department and is necessarily fully co-ordinated with that of the Law Department and of the Stormont Medical Department.

A great deal of careful work and time is involved in assuring acquisition of all important new publications, in the processing of such acquisitions and in seeing to it that these, together with the collection which we have, is made and kept easily accessible and in proper condition. The use of this collection and its distinctive place in our general collection is such that we feel that as comprehensive a statement concerning it as space allows should be included in this report.

The State Library is a Government Depository Library which means that it is eligible to receive practically all government publications which it selects to receive. It is also legally designated as the central distributing agency for Kansas publications and provision is made whereby it receives enough copies of

such publications for the library shelves and to carry on exchanges with other states. As a result, the library has one of the few reasonably complete and comprehensive collections in this field from Territorial days to the present time. (A good many of the Territorial reports were never published separately but may be found in Journals, Historical Proceedings, etc.)

There is an almost endless wealth of information in the collection which results from these privileges. Some of it is of an extremely scientific and technical nature of interest to the specialized research worker, some has value for those interested in the operation of government and in matters of legislation and public administration and some is of a broader and more general nature covering a wide variety of subjects.

Subjects range through agriculture, atomic energy, business methods, architecture, child care, gardening, geology, health, labor and so on. Publications such as the Code of Federal Regulations and the Federal Register are a necessity for reference in matters relating to administrative law and are in constant use. Also important and to be found in few libraries in the state, are Congressional Committee Hearings.

We feel that our service in connection with this collection is in a way unique. So far as we know, no other library in the state makes this kind of material so fully available to all citizens of the state as well as to legislative bodies, state agencies and all who come to the library itself for service.

About the only change of significance which has been made during this biennium in the manner of handling documents and exchanges is an experimental one in the matter of exchange distribution. We are at present using a plan of selective distribution instead of the old non-selective plan. For the first time a mimeographed "Checklist of Official Kansas Publications" is prepared when a sufficient number of publications are ready for distribution. This list is sent to the various exchange libraries; these libraries check their wants and return the list. They have been quite selective in this choice and the plan has seemed to result in a saving in postage and in the number of publications distributed. Whether the apparent saving is offset by the amount of extra time involved in handling exchanges in this way has not yet been determined.

One interesting piece of documentary research work during the biennium has been assistance given to Miss Bessie Wilder of the University of Kansas Library in connection with her preparation of a bibliography of Kansas documents. Her completed project will be a very valuable reference tool in the document field and we are glad to have had some part in its preparation.

The following list of subject requests will serve as an illustration of the type of questions which are usually turned over to the documents librarians and which their document material gives definite aid in answering although other resources may also be used.

- Land titles in Kansas

- Payment of hospital costs by state subsidies

- All available facts about the Mayetta Indian Reservation

- Federal legislation relating to Indians in the 83d Congress

- Juvenile delinquency in Kansas

- Youth authority commissions in various states

- Petroleum statistics in Kansas

- History of early kindergarten training schools in Kansas

Preparation of statistics for the Kansas sections of the American and the Statesman's yearbooks

Preparation of a bibliography of Kansas impeachment cases to be included in a nation-wide study of public officials.

Bill indexing:

So far as we know, our bill indexing service is the only public service of its kind in the state and the only one which is available day in and day out through the years, as well as giving immediate and prompt information on legislative action during legislative sessions to legislators and to others who have a vital interest in such action. Its use has proven its worth, especially its permanent value.

The general procedure followed in performance of this service has not changed a great deal since its inception in 1909 although we have tried to expand or improve upon it in details wherever possible to speed up the work and increase its efficiency. We feel that in time it may prove practical and necessary to microcard or microfilm the index but that time has not yet come.

During the legislative session a detailed author and subject index of all bills introduced is prepared daily. We receive typed copies of the original bills, usually twice daily, and our headings are generally made, cards filed temporarily and ready for informational use by the close of each day. We also keep a daily informal record of the legislative action taken on all bills. We receive copies of all printed bills as soon as they are ready for distribution by the printer and a supply of these is available for study.

During the session and for some time after its close, the index for the particular session is kept apart, but eventually it is filed in with a master file which goes back to 1909. This file covers bills which were not passed as well as those which did and notes on the cards indicate which bills did pass. Usually annotations on the cards also indicate briefly the highlights of the bill for the purpose of quick identification.

Eventually copies of all bills, including all printings, are bound, kept permanently and can be used to supplement the subject and author card index.

This index has valuable temporary uses as well as permanent ones. It is used as the basis of the index to the House and Senate Journals and provides a very necessary tool to use during the interval between the close of each session and the publication of the session laws and legislative journals. Our informal record of action is also a valuable tool, much used, for supplying information on detailed legislative action during the interval between the close of the session and the printing of the Journals, which is usually several months.

For several years it has been our desire to provide a cumulating index which could be sent to the desk of each legislative member at regular intervals during the session. We know such an index would not only be of value to the individual member for his own personal use but also in answering questions of his constituents. So far we have not been able to accomplish this desire. The making of such an index requires a great deal of time and must be done by people who have had some experience in that kind of work. We have not been able to spare any more members of our own staff than already give full time to indexing during legislative sessions and, unfortunately, we have never been able to find temporary legislative help who could handle the job.

At the close of the 1953 Legislative Session we took one new step which we

hope to extend after the 1955 session if it is practical. Immediately after the close of the session the somewhat abridged subject index of bills passed which we keep for our own use was expanded and modified a little for reproduction by mimeograph. Since this was an experiment, the number of copies made was limited and distribution of it was made only to members of the legislature, state officials and a few others who have a vital need for such a guide immediately for use until session laws are published. Such a compilation has only a temporary value but it seems to offer a way to avoid the confusion on information which always follows immediately at the close of a session.

There are other sources of information available from the library such as general, legislative and agency personnel clipping files which provide a wealth of information supplementing those sources which have been mentioned here. We do not have space to discuss them here but anyone using the library will be directed to them. We hope that legislators in particular, who will have ample opportunity to read this report, and any others who may read it will take advantage of the facilities offered through their State Library.

STORMONT MEDICAL LIBRARY

The Stormont Medical Library is a living memorial to a man who has now been dead for more than sixty-five years, Dr. David W. Stormont. Doctor Stormont was born at Princeton, Indiana, in 1820 and died in Topeka on August 18, 1887. Upon his death his wife, Mrs. Jane C. Stormont, through the Kansas Medical Society, offered to the state of Kansas the sum of five thousand dollars for the purpose of establishing and maintaining a State Medical Library in connection with the State Library as a memorial to her husband. This library was to be for the use and benefit of the people of the State of Kansas and particularly for the use and benefit of the medical profession. The gift was offered upon condition that the money should constitute a "perpetual endowment fund" to be known as the "Stormont Medical Library Fund" which was to be invested and reinvested by the state and the income to be used for the upkeep of the library. The gift also was offered upon condition that the library "shall be forever free for the people of Kansas, and particularly for the medical profession thereof." Mrs. Stormont's gift was accepted by the legislature of 1889. (L. 1889, ch. 241; G. S. 1949, ch. 75-2525.)

Until 1945 the Stormont Medical Library was housed with the State Library, all work of caring for the collection was done by the regular staff of that library and its sole source of income was interest paid upon the gift made by Mrs. Stormont except such help as could be given it from the meager funds of the State Library. By that time the State Library had become so crowded for space and interest rates on the bonds in which the Stormont Fund was invested had dropped so low that it was necessary to make some move that would provide more adequate quarters and additional support if the medical library was to continue to serve the purpose of its establishment. During that year new quarters were acquired on the third floor, south wing of the statehouse through the efforts of Justice W. W. Harvey and other members of the Board of Directors of the State Library, and of Governor Andrew Schoeppel. The legislature of 1945 made appropriations for the furnishing and equipping of these quarters, which the library still occupies, and to provide a special medical librarian. Additional appropriations have been made by succeeding legislatures and while it is still not a large library, it is good, is more soundly established

than it has ever been and notable and worth-while progress has resulted from the expenditure of money and effort made upon it.

Because the work of all departments of the State Library more or less overlap and blend together and because all business transactions, including those of the Stormont Medical Library, are handled entirely through the general business office of the library, it has seemed expedient to incorporate the separate statistics of each department under the proper heading in the general library statistics. This plan has been followed with the Stormont Library but, as we have done with the other divisions, we would like to give a little fuller general information about this library and bring out a few highlights of the work of the present biennium.

The Medical Collection, Composition of:

This collection consists of medical texts, proceedings and studies of various organizations and institutions, clinical papers, directories and special reports of one kind and another, government publications relating to health, periodicals, etc., which are of interest and value particularly to the medical profession but also to others requiring information relating to medical matters.

The periodicals are probably the most constantly used of any part of the collection. New discoveries and new methods of treatment are developing so rapidly that only very current material can keep pace with them. The library has quite a large collection of periodicals for which it regularly subscribes and keeps permanently on file. We also are fortunate in receiving additional ones through the courtesy of the Kansas Medical Society, the Shawnee County Medical Society and the Menninger Foundation. All indexes available for use with medical periodicals are included in the collection.

It is the policy of the library to purchase or otherwise secure new authoritative material which will keep our textbook and other related material strictly up-to-date, immediately upon publication and to keep most of the new material in the main reading room where it is quickly available. As older material is replaced on the reading room shelves it is moved back to the closed shelf rooms or disposed of.

Old editions of medical texts do not, for the most part, have the same value for medical use that the various editions of law books have in a legal collection so we weed them out pretty freely in order to make space as well as to take out dead wood. We have found, however, that, although those connected with the medical profession usually want and need tomorrow's book today, there comes a time for all of them when they need as badly an older standard work or some early edition of a particular author for comparative purposes and study as they do a new one. We have, therefore, retained in the collection first or early editions of basic writers in individual fields and publications which may be used to trace the history of or experience with special diseases or special developments in miscellaneous medical service.

Special projects:

The shelves in the main reading room have been read, old material cleared and new material fully cataloged within the past year. Periodicals have also been shifted, making use of some new shelving which provided a little more space, and inventoried. Some useless scattered publications have been removed from the shelves and will be disposed of by exchange or sale. Some periodical binding has also been done and we hope to do more later. The end of the biennium, therefore, finds the library in pretty fair physical condition.

General service and loans:

Loaning generally has been brisk and, we feel, satisfactory. There has been wonderful co-operation among the medical libraries in and near Topeka in the matter of interlibrary loans. The libraries most frequently using and permitting such loans in addition to Stormont are the Winter Veterans Administration Hospital, the Menninger Foundation Library, the Topeka State Hospital, the Shawnee County Medical Library and the library of the Kansas University Medical Center, Kansas City. This co-operation has not only made it possible for all participating libraries to fill requests more completely but has also saved some duplication of material. We wish to express our appreciation here for the benefit which we have received from such co-operation.

The patrons of the library as listed in the report of the librarian, have fallen into three main groups—professional, student and laymen. Student borrowers in general include medical or “pre-med” students, nurses in training, nurses aides and students who are preparing to enter nurse’s training. This class of library users seems to be a growing one.

Loans have been made to individuals, both in and out of Topeka, to hospitals, to libraries, both medical and public, the latter having been few and having included what might be termed non-technical material largely, and to some county welfare workers. An exhibit list of books was also loaned for use at a public health workshop held at Kansas University. This was the first time such an exhibit had been requested there.

It is interesting to note that borrowers from Stormont have included the Osawatomie State Hospital, the Larned State Hospital, the State Sanatorium at Norton, the State Hospital, Topeka, the Kansas University Medical Library at Kansas City and a large number of loans to the Hertzler Research Foundation, Halstead, Kansas.

There were 4,388 loans recorded for the biennium.

There is no charge for loans but transportation charges are made where such costs are involved.

Conclusions:

A good many young doctors have come into the field during the past few years, many of them specialists. They seem inclined to consult the library more often than the older doctors did. They have been helpful with advice, anxious to promote the library and apparently most appreciative of the service it gives.

The growth of Topeka as a specialized medical center which has brought additional doctors to the city, either permanently or for training, has also had some effect on the use of the library. Increased use, which is evident, whatever the cause, is the best evidence of its value that we can present.

The library is in good condition, we have a competent librarian and sufficient funds for the fiscal year 1955, at least, to carry through our present plans and policies. We hope to have sufficient increase in such funds to assure a broader scope of service which should develop in the future.

We would especially like to extend service more widely to doctors throughout the state. We have never attempted much of a publicity campaign but we are considering one since we think something of the kind might aid in achieving this desire.

Altogether, the work of the biennium gives every reason for us to feel that the library is serving the purpose for which Mrs. Stormont hoped and have no reason at this time to feel that its future development is not assured and important.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT*

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

July 1, 1952, to June 30, 1954

RECEIPTS

	July 1, 1952, to June 30, 1953	July 1, 1953, to June 30, 1954	
<i>Appropriations (General):</i>			
Balance July 1	\$21,250.83	\$17,907.10	
Salaries	44,784.00	48,416.00	
Law books	5,500.00	5,500.00	
Miscellaneous books	3,000.00	3,000.00	
Contingent	4,200.00	†6,700.00	
Furniture, floors, stacks	1,000.00	1,000.00	
Stormont Medical (including salaries),	7,600.00	7,600.00	
	\$87,334.83	\$90,123.10	
<i>Appropriations (State Law Report Fund):</i>			
Balance July 1	\$6,470.37	\$6,884.31	
Receipts	4,388.12	6,054.28	
	\$10,858.49	\$12,938.59	
⁽¹⁾ <i>Cash (Duplicate and Waste):</i>			
Balance July 1	\$71.63	\$99.40	
Receipts	99.95	183.61	
	\$171.58	\$283.01	
<i>Stormont Endowment Fund:</i>			
Balance July 1, 1953	\$279.38	\$275.38	
Receipts	110.00	90.00	
	\$389.38	\$365.38	
⁽²⁾ <i>Cash:</i>			
Wyandotte C. C. Proceedings	\$4.00	\$4.00	
	\$4.00	\$4.00	
Total receipts	\$98,758.28	\$103,714.08	

* This statement does not include transactions through credit exchange since such accounts involve no cash transactions. For this account see *Credit Exchange Accounts*.

† This includes \$2,500 appropriated for binding and printing. Formerly no direct appropriation was given. Allocation for such work was made to us by the Budget Director from a general printing appropriation made to the State Printer.

1. This is a petty cash account accumulated through sale of duplicates, lost books, etc. It is accumulated and expended under authority of L. 1951, ch. 450.

2. The State Library holds all copies of the W. C. C. P. reprint which it sells according to law (G. S. 1949, ch. 75-2530). All monies received from sales go back into the General Revenue Fund through the State Treasurer.

DISBURSEMENTS

<i>Appropriations</i> (General, L. R. F., Stormont):	<i>July 1, 1952, to June 30, 1953</i>	<i>July 1, 1953, to June 30, 1954</i>	
*Salaries and wages	\$52,894.95	\$55,217.00	
Postage, telephone, W. U., etc.	1,077.96	1,107.17	
Freight, express, drayage	90.44	75.61	
†Printing, binding, duplication	64.09	6,366.00	
Repairs and servicing	346.52	145.48	
Travel and subsistence	271.61	65.65	
Surety bond	25.00		
Maintenance supplies	187.72	117.13	
Professional supplies	436.52	419.34	
Office supplies	287.28	290.23	
Furniture, floors, stacks, etc.	3,550.74	572.82	
Books and pamphlets (law)	4,133.04	4,913.19	
Subscriptions, assoc. dues, etc. (law), Books and pamphlets (miscellaneous and medical)	5,852.87	5,235.10	
Subscriptions, assoc. dues, etc. (miscellaneous and medical)	2,414.32	3,387.11	
Refunds	1,532.18	1,893.57	
	21.00	33.17	
	<u>\$73,186.24</u>	<u>\$79,838.57</u>	
<i>Cash</i> (Duplicate and Waste Fund):			
Salaries and wages	\$8.65	\$38.00	
Maintenance supplies		5.24	
Books and pamphlets	4.05	22.80	
Periodicals (law)	4.10	83.64	
Periodicals (miscellaneous)	40.96		
Periodicals (medical)	11.59		
	<u>\$72.18</u>	<u>\$149.68</u>	
<i>Cash:</i>			
W. C. C. P. (2 copies)	4.00	4.00	
<i>Stormont Endowment Fund:</i>			
Periodicals	114.00		
	<u>\$73,376.42</u>	<u>\$79,992.25</u>	
<i>Unexpended Funds:</i>			
(1) Salary (reverts to Gen. Fund) ..	\$209.00		
(7) Lights (reverts to Gen. Fund) ..	6.67		
(05) Contingent	1,922.98	\$4,530.58	
(07) Miscellaneous books	5,468.56	5,342.43	
(32) Law book fund	5,537.09	2,466.80	
(35) Furniture, floor, stacks, etc.	370.31	1,114.81	
(36) Stormont medical	4,808.16	4,597.27	
(99) Law report fund	6,884.31	5,171.23	
Stormont endowment fund	275.38	365.38	
Cash	99.40	133.33	
	<u>\$25,381.86</u>	<u>\$23,721.83</u>	
	<u>\$98,758.28</u>	<u>\$103,714.08</u>	

* This includes \$1,219 transferred from the Contingent Fund to the Salary Fund by authority of the Governor (C. S. 1949, sec. 75-3016a) to take care of salary increases allowed too late to secure additional legislative appropriations to take care of them. It also includes the salary of the Medical Librarian and certain miscellaneous wages paid from other funds.

† The fact that binding and printing appropriations were made indirectly to the library by allocation from a general printing budget during the fiscal year 1952-1953, rather than by direct appropriation as they were in the fiscal year 1953-1954, accounts for the difference in expenditure for these items in the two fiscal years.

COURT REPORTS, SESSION LAWS, ETC.

Distribution of Court Reports, etc. The State Library is authorized by law to handle all distribution and sale of Kansas Supreme Court Reports, Advance Sheets to Kansas Reports, Kansas Appeals Reports and the Wyandotte Constitutional Convention Proceedings. The Library also has a few scattered volumes of early Session Laws and Statutes which it may sell.

In addition to cash sales, certain exchange privileges are permitted the Library in connection with Kansas Supreme Court Reports, Advance Sheets and Kansas Appeals Reports. Free exchange of Kansas Supreme Court Re-

ports is carried on with other states and territories for similar material. This exchange privilege also extends to current statutes, Session Laws and Journals which are provided by the Secretary of State for this purpose. Credit exchange for legal material is permitted with Kansas Supreme Court Reports and Advance Sheets and with Kansas Appeals Reports. This exchange, which is carried on with several book publishers and dealers who care to trade that way, involves no cash transactions. The Library simply receives textbooks and other material of equal value in return for Reports.

Prior to May 1, 1947, remittance of all money received from cash sales of Reports, etc., except that paid for postage and packing charges which was handled through a special checking account, was made to the State Treasurer on the first of each month and was credited to the General Fund. The Library had no use of the money. Receipts from sales of W. C. C. P. and Session Laws and Statutes are still handled in that way but by an act of the 1947 legislature, the arrangement covering Court Reports was changed. The new law, so far as it concerns money received on Court Reports is concerned, reads as follows:

"All moneys arising from the sale of reports of the supreme court and from the sale of court of appeals reports, and all moneys hereafter paid in on such account, shall be turned into the state treasury to be credited to a special fund which is hereby created and shall be known as the 'state law library report fund.' Said fund is hereby made available to the state librarian for the purpose of paying the cost of transportation and handling charges incurred by him in the sale and delivery of said reports and for the purchase of law books, statute books, legal periodicals, legal publications, legal indices and citators, and other books, periodicals and publications related to the subject of law." (G. S. 1949, 20-213.) This new law also increased the price of reports but did not affect the manner of handling exchange accounts. Since the establishment of the "state law library report fund," however, we have reduced to a minimum the number of credit exchange accounts carried. Prior to that time the Library did not have sufficient funds from any source to make necessary acquisitions in any other way but this fund together with an increase in general appropriations, has made it possible for us to do a cash business which is simpler and more economical because it gives the Library the opportunity to take advantage of any allowable discounts.

The unusual demand for complete sets of Kansas Reports since the close of the war has depleted our supply of some of the very early volumes and we are completely out of many of these at this time. These volumes are being reprinted as fast as possible but both because of the cost and the time involved in printing, it will probably take several years to bring our supply back to normal.

There follows a statement covering cash and credit exchange accounts involving Court Reports, Advance Sheets, Session Laws, etc., for the 1952-1954 biennium. This includes only direct sales, sales and purchases through the "state law library report fund" and through credit exchange accounts.

Since the law requires that all payments for sales shall be made in advance, bills are issued for each volume of Supreme Court Reports as its first advance sheet appears. The following records, therefore, will not indicate the number of volumes actually delivered during the biennium. The total number of volumes distributed during the biennium through all methods of distribution, will be found under the *Stock Record* report.

STATE LAW LIBRARY REPORT FUND

Balance July 1, 1952		\$6,470.37
Receipts July 1, 1952-June 30, 1953:		
Advance sheets (199 copies)	\$99.50	
Court of Appeals (26 copies)	26.00	
Kansas Reports	3,939.30	
Postage and handling costs	323.32	
		<u>\$4,388.12</u>
Total		\$10,858.49
Disbursements July 1, 1952-June 30, 1953:		
Books	\$1,286.30	
Dues, Subscriptions, etc.	2,045.19	
Postage	335.00	
Freight and express	28.70	
Printing, binding, etc.:		
Printing		
Reprints		
Supplies, professional	67.96	
Supplies, office	190.03	
Refunds	21.00	
		<u>\$3,974.18</u>
Balance June 30, 1953		\$6,884.31
Receipts July 1, 1953-June 30, 1954:		
Advance sheets (302 copies)	\$151.00	
Court of Appeals (11 copies)	11.00	
Kansas Reports	5,390.47	
Postage, handling costs	501.81	
		<u>\$6,054.28</u>
Total		\$12,938.59
Disbursements July 1, 1953-June 30, 1954:		
Books	\$210.50	
Dues, Subscriptions, etc.	1,567.50	
Postage	370.00	
Freight, express, etc.	28.13	
Printing, binding, etc.:		
Printing	91.81	
Reprints	5,408.11	
Supplies, professional		
Supplies, office	58.14	
Refunds	33.17	
		<u>\$7,767.36</u>
Balance June 30, 1954		\$5,171.23

CREDIT EXCHANGE ACCOUNTS

Fred B. Rothman, New York City, N. Y.		
Receipts and disbursements July 1, 1952-June 30, 1954:		
Balance due Rothman July 1, 1952	\$48.25	
Purchases July 1, 1952-June 30, 1953	104.00	
Purchases July 1, 1953-June 30, 1954	119.90	
		<u>\$272.15</u>
Sales, July 1, 1952-June 30, 1953		
21 copies, Kansas Reports, Volume 171	\$47.25	
Sales July 1, 1953-June 30, 1954		
20 copies, Kansas Reports, Volume 172	45.00	
20 copies, Kansas Reports, Volume 173	45.00	
Cash payments	81.50	
		<u>\$218.75</u>
Balance due Rothman July 1, 1954		\$53.40
Vernon Law Book Company, Kansas City, Mo.		
Receipts and disbursements July 1, 1952-June 30, 1953:		
Purchases July 1, 1952-June 30, 1953		\$4,152.97
Credit balance with Vernon July 1, 1952	\$1,862.38	
Sales, 673 volumes Kansas Reports at \$2.75	1,864.50	
31 volumes Kansas Reports at \$2.25	69.75	
Credit	7.00	
		<u>\$3,803.63</u>
Balance due Vernon July 1, 1953		\$349.34
Receipts and disbursements July 1, 1953-June 30, 1954		
Balance due Vernon July 1, 1954	\$349.34	
Purchases July 1, 1953-June 30, 1954	3,788.57	
		<u>\$4,137.91</u>
Sales, 100 volumes Kansas Reports at \$2.00	\$200.00	
661 volumes Kansas Reports at \$2.75	1,817.75	
647 volumes Kansas Reports at \$2.75	1,779.25	
32 volumes Kansas Reports at \$2.25	72.00	
		<u>\$3,869.00</u>
Balance due Vernon July 1, 1954		\$268.91

STOCK RECORD

Court of Appeals Reports:

Stock on hand July 1, 1952	1,214	
Distributed July 1, 1952-June 30, 1954	52	
Stock on hand June 30, 1954		1,162

Kansas Supreme Court Reports:

Stock on hand July 1, 1952		31,277
Additions July 1, 1952-June 30, 1953:		
By corrected inventory (v. 28)	1	
By State Printer, volume 29	300	
By State Printer, volume 77	299	
By State Printer, volume 171	1,843	
Returned for credit, volume 77	1	
Returned for credit, volume 167	1	
Returned for credit, volumes 168, 169	2	
Returned for credit, volume 170	1	
		2,448

33,725

Distribution July 1, 1952-June 30, 1953:

Cash	1,521	
Credit exchange	731	
Free exchange	423	
By corrected inventory (v. 6)	1	
Defective, volume 40	11	
Defective, volume 41	10	
Defective, volume 145	2	
Defective, volume 146	2	
		2,701

Stock on hand July 1, 1953 31,024

Stock on hand July 1, 1953 31,024

Additions July 1, 1953-June 30, 1954:

By State Printer, volume 26	300	
By State Printer, volume 28	300	
By State Printer, volume 172	1,851	
By State Printer, volume 173	1,863	
By exchange (Dennis) miscellaneous volumes	12	
Returned for credit, volumes 154, 162	2	
Returned for credit, volumes 167, 168	2	
Correction by inventory	7	
		4,337

35,361

Distribution July 1, 1953-June 30, 1954:

Cash	2,158	
Credit exchange	1,481	
Free exchange	629	
By corrected inventory	1	
		4,269

Stock on hand July 1, 1954 31,092

Wyandotte Constitutional Convention Proceedings:

Stock on hand July 1, 1952	583	
Sold July 1, 1952-June 30, 1954	4	
Stock on hand July 1, 1954		579

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TOPEKA, KANSAS

1955



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1950/52

BIENNIAL REPORT



STATE LIBRARIAN

JULY 1, 1950, to JUNE 30, 1952

STATE OF KANSAS

THE LIBRARY OF THE
MAY 14 1953
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

027
K162R
1950/52

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

To the Honorable Edward F. Arn, Governor, and to the Directors of the State Library:

In compliance with G. S. 1949, 75-2506 and G. S. 1949, 75-3046, we herewith submit our biennial report embracing the period from July 1, 1950, to June 30, 1952.

Respectfully,

LOUISE McNEAL, *State Librarian.*

1950/52 ser. M14

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DIRECTORS OF THE KANSAS STATE LIBRARY

HON. W. W. HARVEY,
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court

HON. WILLIAM A. SMITH,
Associate Justice of the Supreme Court

HON. WALTER G. THIELE,
Associate Justice of the Supreme Court

HON. HUGO T. WEDELL,
Associate Justice of the Supreme Court

HON. JAY S. PARKER,
Associate Justice of the Supreme Court

HON. ROBERT T. PRICE,
Associate Justice of the Supreme Court

HON. WILLIAM J. WERTZ,
Associate Justice of the Supreme Court

LIBRARY STAFF

LOUISE McNEAL	State Librarian
MARIE RUSSELL	Chief Law Librarian
EDNA REINBACH	Chief Legislative and Reference Librarian
BETTY KASEY	Reference Librarian
BEATRICE WHEATLEY	Cataloger
MRS. ROBERTA McBRIDE	Ass't Legislative and Reference Librarian
JAMES H. HOPE (May 1, 1950—Nov., 1951)	Ass't Law Librarian
FRANK BIEN (Jan., 1952—)	Ass't Law Librarian
MRS. LEO D. BROOKS	Ass't Reference Librarian
MRS. VOLDO POLLARD	Ass't Cataloger
GARNETT MOTTICE	Stormont Medical Librarian
BEATRICE SHAKESHAFT	Office Manager
ARDEN ENSLEY * (Jan., 1952—)	Law Assistant
DELORES SORG ¹	Student Assistant
RALPH PATTERSON ¹	Student Assistant
DAN BARKER ² (to June 1, 1951)	Janitor-Porter
FRED WILSON (March, 1951—)	Utility Assistant
SILAS FLEMING (April, 1952—)	Janitor-Porter

* Robert Baker held this position from April, 1950, to July, 1951; Roy W. Riegle from July to December, 1951.

1. Other student assistants serving short periods during last part of biennium were—Marvin Sorg, Owen Shinn, Dwight Austin.

2. Died May 31, 1951. Position held by different people until permanent appointment of Silas Fleming.

THE KANSAS STATE LIBRARY

ESTABLISHMENT

The federal act of 1854 which authorized the organization of the Territory of Kansas, included a provision for the establishment of a Territorial Library. (Act of May 30, 1854, sec. 33, 10 Stat. 289.) On March 3, 1855, Congress appropriated \$5,000 for the purchase of books for such a library, thus providing the nucleus of our State Library of today. This library has grown with the state and with it will celebrate a centennial anniversary within the next biennium.

MANAGEMENT

In the beginning, the responsibility for the care of the library was placed upon the state auditor. He served as librarian and the library was housed in his office. In the following years it passed through several stages of reorganization with an attending variance of supervision. In 1873, however, it was placed under the management of the members of the Kansas Supreme Court as a board of directors and this arrangement continues to the present time. (L. 1873, ch. 36, sec. 1; G. S. 1949, 75-2501.)

The State Librarian is appointed by the board of directors and this appointment is confirmed by the governor. (L. 1873, ch. 36, sec. 9; G. S. 1949, 75-2521.) According to law, all other employees of the library are appointed by the State Librarian. (G. S. 1949, 75-3128a.)

SUPPORT AND STAFF

The State Library has always been supported by direct legislative appropriation. It does have certain privileges of sale and exchange in connection with court reports which provide some additional income for the purchase of books, and the Stormont Medical division of the library also has a small income, which grows smaller and smaller year by year, from its endowment fund which supplements appropriations.

The office of State Librarian and all other regular positions available in the library are determined by statute. (G. S. 1949, 75-3128a.) There are now fourteen regular employees and there are usually two part-time extra student assistants employed who work irregular hours.

Until 1949 the salaries of all library employees were also set by statute and that of the State Librarian still is. The 1949 Legislature, however, created a new class of civil service to be known as "classified exempt service" and, with the exception of the State Librarian, employees of the State Library were brought under this new classification. They are affected by this change only in the matter of salary schedules. Under this plan all positions were evaluated, professional qualifications set up and minimum and maximum salary ranges established. Appointees to the library staff are now expected to have the training and experience required to meet these qualifications and are in a po-

sition to have such advantages as the ranges permit in the matter of salary increases. The only position on the staff which does not legally require any qualifications for appointment is that of the State Librarian, which seems inconsistent. The civil service plan is more flexible and satisfactory than the old statutory plan and while some schedules should be higher, salaries are more satisfactory than they were prior to its adoption. We have at this time a dependable and competent trained staff which we hope we can keep—for a while at least.

LOCATION

The library during its early years had a varying assignment of quarters, its first location in the statehouse being in the first part of the building constructed, the east wing. However, for more than fifty years it has occupied the north wing, third floor of the Capitol Building which was especially planned and constructed to house it. The Stormont Medical Library, which became a part of the State Library in 1889 (L. 1889, ch. 241; G. S. 1949, 75-2525), was moved into separate quarters in 1945 to relieve crowded conditions and now occupies three rooms in the south wing, third floor of the Capitol Building.

SIZE AND VALUATION (ESTIMATED)

250,000 volumes, including unbound publications, documents, etc., \$500,000.

DEPARTMENTS

The State Library is composed of three divisions, law, general and legislative reference, and medical. The Kansas Traveling Library is designated by law as a part of the State Library (L. 1889, ch. 163, sec. 2; G. S. 1949, 75-2603) but it functions under a separate commission and under separate rules and regulations. Since it makes a separate report no record of its work is carried here.

LAW DIVISION. The law section of the State Library is recognized as comprising one of the best and most complete law collections in the Middle West. In fact it would rank high any place. It contains federal and state laws, court reports, digests, citators, law texts and miscellaneous material relating to law, covering all American law, English and Colonial law and a considerable amount of other foreign law. The latter, in view of changing world conditions is growing more important to all parts of the country and this library is extending its holdings in the foreign law fields. At least half of our total collection is strictly law or has a close relationship to law and government. Files of more than 200 legal magazines are also available for consultation.

GENERAL AND LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE DIVISION: *General Reference.* Probably because we do have an outstanding law collection which gets rather wide publicity, a great many people think of the State Library as strictly a law library. This is not the case and never has been since its beginning. Our general reference section provides an excellent collection of material for wide research work. It includes tools and information in one form or another on practically all subjects although social science, historical and economic material are perhaps emphasized. Whether because the state is growing in urban population, or because industry is receiving greater encouragement as a part of its

life, or for some other reason, there has been an increasing call for technical and scientific material of one kind or another in recent years and our collection in those fields is automatically growing through demand. Fiction and juvenile material are outside our field. A very valuable collection of government documents, both federal and state, is available in the reference section as are also about 200 miscellaneous magazines and a good collection of association transactions and other serial publications.

LEGISLATIVE. Because of the nature of the library, its connection with the courts, its availability to the Office of the Governor, the Attorney General and other state departments and to the legislative bodies, it has probably always given some form of special legislative service although no separate division was ever really created by law under that heading. Because of the nature of work usually classified as legislative reference, all divisions of the library have a part in any such service given but we have always considered it a logical part of our general reference section.

In 1909 miscellaneous legislative reference duties were broadened to include bill drafting and bill indexing. With the creation later of the Office of Revisor of Statutes, the bill drafting work was taken over by that department but all bill indexing is still done by the library. This work is done, or supervised, largely by two members of the library staff whose regular duties more or less fit in closely with it and involve a considerable amount of work complementary to general legislative service. A somewhat detailed description of this work is included in this report in our summary of the work of the 1950-1952 biennium. This will give a more complete picture of its coverage.

The State Library co-operates fully with the Office of the Revisor of Statutes and the Research Department of the Legislative Council, in research work when necessary as well as in providing material for research. Our collection of documents, laws and legislative journals of Kansas, of other states and territories and of the United States, together with our general collection furnish a rich source of study both for legislative history and modern governmental trends. The library serves as the basic working library of the other two departments and the three together furnish what seems to be a reasonably complete legislative reference service.

LOANS AND COST OF SERVICE

Until 1931, the law limited the loan service of the State Library to the courts, offices of the executive departments and members of the legislature. The 1931 legislature repealed these provisions and loans are now available to any reliable person in the state. The library officials reserve the right to make limitation on any type of loan such as rare material, books in sets, material in condition unsatisfactory for loaning, or material which they feel can and should be otherwise supplied.

General loan periods are for ten days to borrowers outside Topeka, five days for borrowers in Topeka, with privilege of renewal. Some special loans are made for three weeks. Except for necessary transportation costs and payment for lost or damaged books, the service is free.

PURPOSE OF STATE LIBRARY SERVICE

The general purpose of the State Library service may be summarized as follows:

To provide a source of general information in all fields of current or historical interest, including the field of medicine.

To provide information concerning the law of the United States, of any particular state, or concerning international or foreign law.

To provide information concerning the action of courts or administrative agencies of the United States or of any particular state.

To follow legislative action in current legislative sessions and to provide permanent records concerning such action whether bills introduced became laws or not.

NEEDS OF THE LIBRARY

SPACE. When the State Library moved into its present quarters about fifty-two years ago, the State Librarian of that time, Mrs. Annie L. Diggs, reporting on the move, said that the library had space to accommodate its growth for fifty years. This was a very good long view estimate, but she could not have foreseen the great increase in public documents and certain other publications necessary to complete our collection which time has produced. As a result, we have long ago filled every possible corner with new shelving, have turned down books all over the library in order to make use of more shelves to a section, which is not good for the books and is annoying to users, have weeded material, and have shifted literally thousands of books. We have now come to the place where the floor is our next resort.

We have been promised relief when a new business building is completed, if one ever is, but in the meantime there is no storage space available in the Capitol Building. Some arrangements should be made, at least temporarily, for outside storage if funds can be made available for that purpose.

BINDING. Appropriations for printing and binding for state agencies are made to the state budget director and allocated by him to the various departments. Until two years ago we made out fairly well with our allocations, but cuts made by the 1951 Legislature together with an emergency situation which has arisen with us, have made it impossible to stretch our allocation to meet demands at all. We do very little library printing except for biennial reports required by law, but our binding and rebinding needs are a different matter. We not only have the ordinary run of library binding to consider but also the reprinting and binding of Kansas Supreme Court reports. The library handles the distribution of all court reports and stores all sale stock of such reports. The members of the Supreme Court as Directors of the State Library, are authorized to order reprints as needed to keep this stock supply active. Ordinarily about two reprints a year have taken care of the demand and probably will again eventually. At this time, however, some of the very early volumes, particularly the first twenty-nine volumes, are beginning to run out very fast. It is necessary that these be reprinted within at least a reasonable period of time and with our present allocated funds we can never catch up with them. Some arrangement for an increase in regular binding funds or a special appropriation will have to be made if we are to meet the emergency which time has thrust upon us. Increased costs of printing enter into this situation also.

EMPLOYEES. The library is very much in need of at least one additional clerical assistant to relieve some of the professional employees from routine clerical work which it is now necessary for them to do in addition to their professional duties. Such help would not only make for better service but also for better staff morale.

WORK OF THE BIENNIUM

GENERAL STATISTICAL SUMMARY

A statistic is a statistic! ! That has always seemed to us to be about as definite a definition as anyone can give to a word which can represent something so clear cut and final in one instance and in another be something so impossible to express as to often be misleading or practically useless.

We can set out accurate and complete statistics which cover financial or other recorded business transactions of the library just by taking the time to do it. We can figure out the average time that it takes to process material for use and make known the fact that we have cataloged a certain amount of material and filed some 18,500 catalog cards, as we have during the biennium, and that we have checked a certain number of books over the desk, but when we try to interpret the service given by the library we are always frustrated by our awareness that we are attempting the impossible. This is true even though we know perfectly well that if we could measure all the research material of one kind or another that has been used during the biennium to provide groundwork for a thesis or a novel, information for an authoritative report or a series of articles, aid in preparation of a new code of laws, facts about building a home or growing roses, it would encircle the globe and would have taken comparatively an equal amount of time. The fact that our shelves and our catalog are open to the public makes our problem more difficult since we cannot safely estimate the use made of these privileges directly by borrowers. So far as we are able to determine, no librarian who is required to make a report on a reference library or a reference department has solved this problem.

This is probably a view which would be surprising to the average borrower. He takes what he gets with thanks and good cheer, which are appreciated, but, after all, the work involved in getting it together for him is like the foundation of a building—absolutely important but not the part which receives public attention.

So in giving the following summary of our general work for the library for the biennium 1950-1952, it has been necessary to follow the usual method to which we always have to resort. Part of our figures are recorded facts and part of our information is based on estimates. We can only hope that a true picture of the whole is presented to those who may read this report as they run.

GENERAL SERVICE STATISTICS

Reference service of some kind from the State Library was extended during the biennium to 104 counties in the state. The law department served eighty-nine counties and the reference department ninety-five counties out of the 105. Some counties were served by both law and reference and a few also had service from the medical library. Haskell County was the only county not served at all.

The privilege of both interstate and intrastate interlibrary loan service was used and the library both borrowed and loaned under this privilege. Although most of such loans were made within the state, loans were extended to Colorado, Missouri, Nebraska, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma and Texas.

Patrons served in library.....	44,495
Circulation—books, pamphlets, clippings, etc.....	47,486
Service by telephone.....	6,025
Items handled for mailing and shipping:	
Miscellaneous exchanges, gifts and loans (packages).....	3,893
Court reports.....	7,684
Advance sheets.....	22,104
	<hr/> 33,681
(This total represents 52,646 pieces handled if all packaged articles are broken down that way.)	
Material received and technically processed in some way for library use (some things are classified and fully cataloged for main catalog, some classified for pamphlet file, some checked and numbered for serial files):	
Accessioned (law, reference, medical).....	4,670
Unaccessioned and unbound.....	62,199
	<hr/> 66,869
Current magazines received:	
Law.....	142
Reference.....	140
Medical.....	213
Interlibrary loans:	
Borrowed.....	503
Loaned.....	562
	<hr/> 1,065
Number of counties served in state.....	104

REFERENCE DIVISION

SECTION OF LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE, DOCUMENTS, EXCHANGES

Legislative reference:

The biennium of 1950-1952 included the 1951 session of the Legislature and the work of this section was devoted almost exclusively to legislative reference during that session, as well as for several weeks after adjournment. In fact the impact of the session was felt, as usual, several weeks prior to the time of convening as the library is frequently called upon to supply material and data in preparation for legislative proposals under consideration.

During the session a detailed index of all bills introduced was prepared daily and an informal record of legislative action on each bill kept. A special record was also kept of all bills which became law. This record was of especial value in the interim before the publication of the Session Laws. With these tools a ready answer can usually be given to most questions relating to any bills or resolutions introduced and we have such records not only for the current session but as far back as 1909 when bill indexing was inaugurated as a part of our duties.

Many questions come to us during legislative sessions which require the use of all resources of the library and speed is usually an important element in legislative reference service. For example, a member rushed in just before the convening of an afternoon session who needed to know "at once" what states had already adopted the "Uniform Reciprocal Enforcement of Support Law." Fortunately, this information was readily found in the latest issue of "STATE GOVERNMENT" together with a list of other states which had pending legislation, but we are not always lucky enough to find such a timely compilation. Another member wished to know the reasons back of a change of legislative rules in a previous session. On a question of this kind the newspaper clippings on the legislature are almost the only source of information and a very good

account of the action was found in our very complete files of these clippings. These are also frequently used for information on "legislative intent," a most elusive and constantly recurring question about which the official journals reveal little. Fuller records of the legislative discussions, hearings and reports of committees and explanations of the purpose of bills would certainly aid greatly in making this information available to the many who are interested and have need of the facts.

Throughout the year the section received questions on various subjects relating to Kansas and its government and people and of other states as well, not only from the legislature but from other state departments, from private individuals, organizations and institutions of all kinds. Other questions required the extensive use of federal documents. Most frequently used publications were probably the Census Bureau reports of the 1950 Census, the "CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS" and the "CONGRESSIONAL RECORD" and other documents relating to federal legislation.

Document work:

Work with federal and Kansas documents and documents of other states is also a large part of our assignment and the handling of this material gives a knowledge of them which is of especial value in the reference work described above. An especial effort is always made to gather material which is or may be of particular interest and use in considering legislative or other governmental matters. For example, particular effort was made during this biennium to obtain all current material on flood control including congressional hearings and reports, on city and county manager form of government, administrative organization, etc. This work also included the checking and cataloging of all federal, Kansas and other state documents, filing of catalog cards, rechecking of all subject headings used in our card catalog and, incidentally, the shifting of all Kansas and United States documents.

In connection with the work of handling of Kansas documents, a selective list was prepared for the years 1950 and 1951 for publication in the KANSAS LIBRARY BULLETIN to inform libraries in this and other states of useful Kansas publications.

Exchange work:

Regular shipments of Kansas documents were made to about thirty-five state libraries, the Library of Congress and several large universities which maintain exchange arrangements with the State Library. This library is by statutory provision the distributing agency for this purpose and the State Printer is authorized by law to provide fifty copies of all publications for this exchange. Although libraries not on our regular list are advised to obtain documents from issuing agencies, this library fills requests for them as far as our duplicate supply permits when they are not otherwise obtainable. The most popular Kansas publication was, as usual, the "DIRECTORY . . . AND INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT KANSAS" issued by the Secretary of State. Other popular publications about the state were issued by the Industrial Development Commission. The most requested report of a state agency or commission was that of the Juvenile Code Commission. Additional copies were given the library to supply the demand as there was no permanent office for this commission, and yet we were not able to fill all requests received.

Examples of questions and sources of questions asked:

To illustrate the wide range of places and people requesting information by mail, we list some of these sources:

Members of legislatures of Missouri and Ohio.
 Child Welfare Commission of Oklahoma.
 Connecticut Commission on Care and Treatment of Chronically Ill, Aged and Infirm.
 U. S. Veterans Administration Hospitals in Palo Alto, California, and Murfreesboro, Tennessee.
 Harvard University and University of Southern California, Los Angeles.
 Crowell Publishing Co., William Morrow and Co.
 American and Britanica Encyclopedia publishers.
 Statesman's Yearbook publishers.
 Conservation Foundation, New York City.
 Race Relations Conference, St. Mary's College, Kansas.
 Ohio Citizens Council for Health and Welfare.
 Look Magazine.
 National Association of Motor Bus Operators, Washington, D. C.
 Pacific Gas and Electric Co., San Francisco.
 Pennsylvania Optometric Association.
 Farmer in California.
 North Dakota Legislative Research Committee.
 Student in Rugby, England.
 Institute de Estudios Sociales, Monterrey, Mexico.
 Ministry of Interior, Republic of China, Tiawan (Formosa).
 High School Library in New Zealand.

The questions received were as varied as the questioners. A cross section of typical questions follows:

Legislation in Kansas favoring a world government. (None.)
 Compulsory hospitalization for tuberculosis in Kansas.
 Legislative history of resolution favoring constitutional amendment limiting federal tax rate on incomes to twenty-five percent.
 List of women members of Kansas legislature.
 Copy of bill proposing lien on property of welfare recipients.
 Vote of members on above bill.
 Cities in twenty states which require city licenses on automobiles.
 Kansas Poet "Laureate." (None.)
 Method of adoption of books by Kansas State Reading Circle.
 Number of cars owned and operated by state of Kansas.
 History of legislation in Kansas on compulsory automobile insurance.
 Regulations for oil inspection and specifications required in other states.
 Detailed results of last three elections to state legislature, number of votes for each candidate and party affiliation.
 Population of Kansas over sixty-five years and rank with other states.

Occasionally some humor comes to light in all this serious research. A question concerning an old forgotten law of 1903 (ch. 67) brings out a good example of "legislative humor," in which that serious body sometimes indulges. The act referred to was "An Act regulating automobiles, exempting 'automobileous bandwagons' operated by 'political chauffeurs'" etc., etc. The law was actually enacted in that form and remained on the statute books until repealed in 1908 (ch. 12).

STORMONT MEDICAL LIBRARY

The Stormont Medical Library is a living memorial to a man who has now been dead for more than sixty-five years, Dr. David W. Stormont. Doctor Stormont was born at Princeton, Indiana, in 1820 and died in Topeka on August 18, 1887. Upon his death his wife, Mrs. Jane C. Stormont, through the Kansas Medical Society, offered to the state of Kansas the sum of five thou-

sand dollars for the purpose of establishing and maintaining a State Medical Library in connection with the State Library as a memorial to her husband. This library was to be for the use and benefit of the people of the state of Kansas and particularly for the use and benefit of the medical profession. The gift was offered upon condition that the money should constitute a "perpetual endowment fund" to be known as the "Stormont Medical Library Fund" which was to be invested and reinvested by the state and the income to be used for the upkeep of the library. Mrs. Stormont's gift was accepted by the legislature of 1889. (L. 1889, ch. 241.)

Until 1945 the Stormont Medical Library was housed with the State Library, all work of caring for the collection was done by the regular staff of that library and its sole source of income was interest paid upon the gift made by Mrs. Stormont except such help as could be given it from the meager funds of the State Library. By that time the State Library had become so crowded for space and interest rates on the bonds in which the Stormont Fund was invested had dropped so low that it was necessary to make some move that would provide more adequate quarters and additional support if the medical library was to continue to serve the purpose of its establishment. During that year new quarters were acquired on the third floor, south wing of the statehouse through the efforts of Justice W. W. Harvey and other members of the Board of Directors of the State Library, and of Governor Andrew Schoeppel. The legislature of 1945 made appropriations for the furnishing and equipping of these quarters, which the library still occupies, and to provide a special medical librarian. Additional appropriations have been made by succeeding legislatures and while it is still not a large library, it is good, is more soundly established than it has ever been and notable and worthwhile progress has resulted from the expenditure of money and effort made upon it.

A good many young doctors have come into the field during the past few years and they seem inclined to consult the library more often than the older doctors did. They have expressed sincere appreciation of the service they have gotten from us. Lawyers use the library too, almost as extensively as the doctors, especially in connection with criminal cases and those involving compensation for injuries. The increased need for the training of nurses and nurse's aides and in-service training given at some of the state institutions as well as at Menningers and at Winter General have added to our number of patrons and we do a great deal of work with the various divisions of our Public Health Department.

There has been fine co-operation, especially in the matter of interlibrary loans, with the Winter Veterans Administration Hospital, the Menninger Foundation Medical Library, the Shawnee County Medical Society and the University Medical Library at Kansas City. This co-operation makes it possible to avoid some duplication of material and at the same time the variety of material made available is greatly increased.

In addition to medical texts, proceedings of various organizations and institutions, clinic papers, etc., we have two hundred and thirteen current medical periodicals for use in the library and for loan; also the necessary indexes to make their contents easily and quickly accessible. This includes our own subscriptions, those magazines turned over to us through the courtesy of the Shawnee County Medical Society and a few other miscellaneous donations. The Kansas State Medical Society gives us a number of state medical journals

and also some review copies of medical books received in its office, which we appreciate.

The library has received one memorial gift during the past year presented by the Auxiliary to the Shawnee County Medical Society in memory of Dr. Alexander C. Craig.

The use of the library seems the best evidence of its value and its use has increased steadily in the past five years. The general increase in all types of service in the last biennium has been about a third over the previous biennium but it has gone well above that in both circulation and the number of books and periodicals used in the library. Altogether the work of the biennium gives every reason for us to feel that the library has served well the purpose for which it was established and that its future development is assured and important.

Because all business of the Stormont Medical division of the State Library is handled through the office of the general library, all official statistics of the division are included in their proper places in the general library statistics in this report.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT ¹

Receipts and disbursements of the Kansas State Library from all sources from July 1, 1950, to June 30, 1952:

RECEIPTS

	July 1, 1950, to June 30, 1951	July 1, 1951, to June 30, 1952	
<i>Appropriations (General)</i>			
Balance July 1.....	\$15,357.64	\$20,212.99	
Law books	5,500.00	5,500.00	
Miscellaneous books	3,000.00	3,000.00	
Contingent	4,200.00	4,200.00	
Furniture, floors, stacks, etc.....	750.00	1,000.00	
Stormont Medical (including salaries), Stormont (Supplement from Civil Service Emergency)	5,800.00	6,100.00	
Salaries (State Library).....	738.00		
Salaries (State Library: Supplement from Civil Service Emergency)....	22,587.00	43,680.00	
	17,961.00		
	<u>\$75,893.64</u>		\$83,692.99
<i>Appropriations (State Law Report Fund)</i>			
Balance July 1.....	\$7,109.44	\$7,213.82	
Receipts	4,282.40	5,966.88	
	<u>\$11,391.84</u>		\$13,180.70
<i>Cash (Duplicate and Waste Fund) ²</i>			
Balance July 1.....	\$419.74	\$195.71	
Receipts	116.80	41.59	
	<u>\$536.54</u>		\$237.30
<i>Cash *</i>			
Session Laws and Statutes.....		\$15.00	
Wyandotte C. C. Proceedings.....	\$2.00	6.00	
	<u>\$2.00</u>		\$21.00
<i>Stormont Endowment Fund</i>			
Balance July 1.....	\$54.72	\$229.40	
Interest	197.21	175.26	
	<u>\$251.93</u>		\$404.66
<i>Bank (Postage Account) ³</i>			
Balance July 1.....	\$151.60	\$120.12	
Check uncashed		2.50	
	<u>\$151.60</u>		\$122.62
Total receipts	<u>\$88,227.55</u>		\$97,659.27

* Turned in to state treasurer.

1. This statement does not include transactions through credit exchange since such accounts involve no cash expenditures. See separate statement under Credit Exchange Accounts.

2. This represents a small fund accumulated through sale of duplicates, lost books, etc.

3. This account was carried over from the biennium prior to the establishment of the State Library Law Report Fund. It is cleared up with the close of this biennium.

DISBURSEMENTS

<i>Appropriations (General, Law Report Fund, Stormont)</i>	<i>July 1, 1950, to June 30, 1951</i>	<i>July 1, 1951, to June 30, 1952</i>	
Law books	\$4,914.18	\$6,080.03	
Law periodicals	761.44	829.93	
Law continuations	2,316.46	3,626.35	
Miscellaneous and Medical books and continuations	2,392.62	2,901.80	
Miscellaneous and Medical periodicals ..	925.40	780.79	
Newspapers and pamphlets	131.61	129.34	
Supplies, equipment, etc.	2,574.09	2,324.70	
Postage, freight, express, etc.	460.43	776.12	
Telephone and Western Union	331.78	350.43	
Travel, associations' dues, bond	429.63	618.12	
Furniture, floor, stacks, etc.	246.40	1,998.32	
Salaries	43,231.14	47,566.21	
Extra help	840.78	793.48	
Refunds	83.45	33.57	
Miscellaneous	64.40	53.51	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	
	\$59,703.81	\$68,862.70	
<i>Cash (Duplicate and Waste Fund) ^a</i>			
Books and pamphlets	\$138.02	\$68.50	
Periodicals	141.32	67.38	
Extra help	58.00	17.80	
Miscellaneous	3.49	11.99	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	
	\$340.83	\$165.67	
<i>Cash *</i>			
Session Laws and Statutes		\$15.00	
Wyandotte C. C. Proceedings	\$2.00	6.00	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	
	\$2.00	\$21.00	
<i>Stormont Endowment Fund</i>			
Books	\$16.20		
Interest advanced to Frontenac	6.33		
Periodicals		\$114.00	
Debit (cleared by accountant)		11.28	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	
	\$22.53	\$125.28	
<i>Bank (Postage Account) ^a</i>			
Postage, refunds, etc.	\$31.48	\$122.62	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	
	\$31.48	\$122.62	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	
Total disbursements	\$60,100.65	\$69,297.27	
<i>Unexpended Funds</i>			
Salary	\$154.86	\$289.79	
Appropriations (general, all funds) ..	15,061.79	16,439.67	
Appropriations (Stormont)	5,151.20	4,811.16	
Law Report Fund	7,213.82	6,470.37	
Cash (duplicate and waste)	195.71	71.63	
Stormont Endowment	229.40	279.38	
Bank (postage account)	120.12		
	<hr/>	<hr/>	
	\$28,126.90	\$28,362.00	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	
	\$88,227.55	\$97,659.27	

COURT REPORTS, SESSION LAWS, ETC.

Distribution of Court Reports, etc. The State Library is authorized by law to handle all distribution and sale of Kansas Supreme Court Reports, Advance Sheets to Kansas Reports, Kansas Appeals Reports and the Wyandotte Constitutional Convention Proceedings. The Library also has a few scattered volumes of early Session Laws and Statutes which it may sell.

In addition to cash sales, certain exchange privileges are permitted the Library in connection with Kansas Supreme Court Reports, Advance Sheets and Kansas Appeals Reports. Free exchange of Kansas Supreme Court Reports is carried on with other states and territories for similar material. This exchange privilege also extends to current statutes, Session Laws and Journals

* Turned in to state treasurer.

2. This represents a small fund accumulated through sale of duplicates, lost books, etc.

3. This account was carried over from the biennium prior to the establishment of the State Library Law Report Fund. It is cleared up with the close of this biennium.

which are provided by the Secretary of State for this purpose. Credit exchange for legal material is permitted with Kansas Supreme Court Reports and Advance Sheets and with Kansas Appeals Reports. This exchange, which is carried on with several book publishers and dealers who care to trade that way, involves no cash transactions. The Library simply receives textbooks and other material of equal value in return for Reports.

Prior to May 1, 1947, remittance of all money received from cash sales of Reports, etc., except that paid for postage and packing charges which was handled through a special checking account, was made to the State Treasurer on the first of each month and was credited to the General Fund. The Library had no use of the money. Receipts from sales of W. C. C. P. and Session Laws and Statutes are still handled in that way but by an act of the 1947 legislature, the arrangement covering Court Reports was changed. The new law, so far as it concerns money received on Court Reports is concerned, reads as follows:

"All moneys arising from the sale of reports of the supreme court and from the sale of court of appeals reports, and all moneys hereafter paid in on such account, shall be turned into the state treasury to be credited to a special fund which is hereby created and shall be known as the 'state law library report fund.' Said fund is hereby made available to the state librarian for the purpose of paying the cost of transportation and handling charges incurred by him in the sale and delivery of said reports and for the purchase of law books, statute books, legal periodicals, legal publications, legal indices and citators, and other books, periodicals and publications related to the subject of law." (G. S. 1949, 20-213.) This new law also increased the price of reports but did not affect the manner of handling exchange accounts. Since the establishment of the "state law library report fund," however, we have reduced to a minimum the number of credit exchange accounts carried. Prior to that time the Library did not have sufficient funds from any source to make necessary acquisitions in any other way but this fund together with an increase in general appropriations, has made it possible for us to do a cash business which is simpler and, in many cases, more economical because it gives the Library the opportunity to take advantage of any allowable discounts.

The unusual demand for complete sets of Kansas Reports since the close of the war has depleted our supply of some of the very early volumes and we are completely out of some twenty-four volumes at this time. These volumes are being reprinted as fast as possible but both because of the cost and the time involved in printing, it will probably take several years to bring our supply back to normal.

There follows a statement covering cash and credit exchange accounts involving Court Reports, Advance Sheets, Session Laws, etc., for the 1950-1952 biennium. This includes only direct sales, sales and purchases through the "*state law library report fund*" and through credit exchange accounts.

Since the law requires that all payments for sales shall be made in advance, bills are issued for each volume of Supreme Court Reports as its first advance sheet appears. The following records, therefore, will not indicate the number of volumes actually delivered during the biennium. The total number of volumes distributed during the biennium through all methods of distribution, will be found under the *Stock Record report*.

STATE LAW LIBRARY REPORT FUND ¹

Balance July 1, 1950		\$7,109.44
Receipts July 1, 1950-June 30, 1951:		
Advance sheets (129 copies at fifty cents each)	\$64.50	
Court of Appeals (50 copies at \$1.00 each)	50.00	
Kansas Reports	3,816.50	
Postage	273.50	
Miscellaneous	77.90	
		<u>\$4,282.40</u>
Total		\$11,391.84
Disbursements July 1, 1950-June 30, 1951:		
Books	\$2,314.41	
Periodicals	328.45	
Continuations	1,041.10	
Transportation	35.40	
Memberships (includes publications)	75.00	
Supplies	130.21	
Postage	160.00	
Refunds	83.45	
Pamphlets	10.00	
		<u>\$4,178.02</u>
Balance July 1, 1951		\$7,213.82
Receipts July 1, 1951-June 30, 1952:		
Advance sheets (196 copies at fifty cents each)	\$98.00	
Court of Appeals (30 copies at \$1.00 each)	30.00	
Kansas Reports	5,407.50	
Postage	427.38	
Miscellaneous	4.00	
		<u>\$5,966.88</u>
		\$13,180.70
Disbursements July 1, 1951-June 30, 1952:		
Books	\$3,793.47	
Periodicals	470.70	
Continuations	1,610.45	
Transportation	71.11	
Memberships (includes publications)	60.00	
Supplies	225.03	
Postage	446.00	
Refunds	33.57	
		<u>\$6,710.33</u>
Balance June 30, 1952		\$6,470.37
Wyandotte Constitutional Convention Proceedings: ¹ *		
July 1, 1950-June 30, 1951 (one copy at \$2.00)	\$2.00	
July 1, 1951-June 30, 1952 (three copies at \$2.00)	6.00	
		<u>\$8.00</u>
Session Laws and Statutes: ¹ *		
July 1, 1950-June 30, 1951	None	
July 1, 1951-June 30, 1952:		
Statutes (one copy 1901)	\$3.00	
Session Laws (twelve copies at \$1.00)	12.00	
		<u>\$15.00</u>
CREDIT EXCHANGE ACCOUNTS		
R. V. Boyle, Oklahoma City, Okla.		
Receipts and disbursements July 1, 1950-June 30, 1952:		
Credit balance July 1, 1950	\$27.75	
Purchases (No. 3760)	9.00	
Credit balance with Boyle May, 1951		\$18.75
Received from Boyle by cash, May 21, 1951		<u>18.75</u>
Account closed		
Fred B. Rothman, New York City, N. Y.		
Receipts and disbursements July 1, 1950-June 30, 1952:		
Purchases, July 1, 1950-June 30, 1951	\$159.00	
Purchases, July 1, 1951-June 30, 1952	113.00	
		<u>\$272.00</u>
Credit balance July 1, 1950	\$74.50	
Credit memo	7.50	
Sales, July 1, 1951-June 30, 1952	141.75	
		<u>223.75</u>
Balance due Rothman June 30, 1952		\$48.25

* The money received for these sales was turned in to the State Treasurer.

1. These figures are also incorporated in the statement under FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Vernon Law Book Co., Kansas City, Mo.

Receipts and disbursements July 1, 1950-June 30, 1951:

Purchases		\$3,329.09
Credit balance July 1, 1950	\$1,739.55	
Sales (505 volumes)	1,040.75	
Credit (No. 3644)	50.00	
		<u>2,830.30</u>

Balance due Vernon July 1, 1951.....\$498.79

Receipts and disbursements July 1, 1951-June 30, 1952:

Sales (2,260 volumes)	\$6,065.72	
Credit (Nos. 3856½, 3917)	8.22	
		<u>\$6,073.72</u>
Balance due Vernon June 30, 1951	\$498.79	
Purchases	3,712.55	
		<u>4,211.34</u>

Credit balance with Vernon June 30, 1952.....\$1,862.38

STOCK RECORD

Court of Appeals Reports:

Stock on hand July 1, 1950	1,295	
Distributed July 1, 1950-June 30, 1952	81	
Stock on hand June 30		<u>1,214</u>

Kansas Supreme Court Reports:

Stock on hand July 1, 1950		32,205
Additions July 1, 1950-June 30, 1951:		
By State Printer, volume 1	300	
By State Printer, volume 9	216	
By State Printer, volume 73	309	
By State Printer, volume 76	305	
By corrected inventory (volumes 4, 18, 122, 167)	4	
		<u>1,134</u>
		<u>33,339</u>

Distribution July 1, 1950-June 30, 1951:

Cash	1,178	
Credit exchange	507	
Free exchange	107	
*Withdrawn by inventory, volume 12	1	
volume 14	1	
volume 17	1	
volume 33	2	
volume 48	36	
volume 49	99	
volume 51	19	
volume 64	2	
volume 65	7	
volume 66	36	
volume 67	23	
volume 68	69	
volume 69	27	
volume 76	2	
volume 77	1	
		<u>2,181</u>

Stock on hand July 1, 1951.....31,158

Additions July 1, 1951-June 30, 1952:

By State Printer, volume 33	300	
By State Printer, volume 168	1,846	
By State Printer, volume 169	1,864	
By State Printer, volume 170	1,880	
By corrected inventory, volume 7	1	
volume 48	61	
volume 88	12	
volume 123	44	
Returned for credit, volume 168	1	
volume 169	1	
volume 170	1	
		<u>6,011</u>

37,169

Distribution July 1, 1951-June 30, 1952:

Cash	2,089	
Exchange	2,858	
Free exchange	941	
Withheld for reprint samples	4	
		<u>5,892</u>

Stock on hand July 1, 1952.....31,277

* Most of these volumes were withdrawn because they had been damaged by leaking pipes and were nonsalable.

Biennial Report, 1950-1952

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Wyandotte Constitutional Convention Proceedings:

Stock on hand July 1, 1950.....		588
Distribution July 1, 1950-June 30, 1952:		
By sale	4	
Defective copy	1	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
		5
Stock on hand July 1, 1952.....		583

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